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NATIONAL LIBERAL MAGAZINE EXPOSES RADIO COMMISSION

**Calls Upon President Roosevelt To Oust Members
Who Closed Independent Stations But
Allowed Swindle Of Investors**

Under the heading "Clean out the Federal Radio Commission, Mr. President," Plain Talk Magazine in its December issue states:

The Federal Radio Commission is responsible for a boomerang which is going to hit a lot of American broadcasters with the opening of Station XENT just across the Mexican border from Laredo, Texas.

XENT is the largest station in the world and is now licensed to operate on 150,000 watts. This station will later use 750,000 watts, according to the owner.

This station came into being because of violations of its public trust several years ago by the special privilege owned Federal Radio Commission. At the instance of the American Medical Association, Norman Baker, owner of KTNT at Muscatine, Iowa, was framed by the Federal Radio Commission and railroaded off the air.

The "hearing" was a disgrace to the United States government. The Commission's "examiner" in cross-examination of defense witnesses, looked to the attorney for the American Medical Association for advice and guidance and every time he made a dirty dig at one of the defense witnesses, would cock his eye at the A. M. A. attorney and wink for approval.

Under such conditions, justice was outnumbered and never given a chance. KTNT, one of the most independent and outspoken stations. Please turn to page three

IOWA DEMOCRATS SHOW REPUBLICANS HOW TO SAVE TAXPAYERS' MILLIONS

**Slash \$3,662,058.67 From State Costs For Three
Months Period; State Departments Help
In Saving By Cooperation**

DES MOINES — Under Iowa's new Democratic administration, state expenditures from the general and trust funds for the three months ending September 30, this year were \$3,662,058.67 less than in the three corresponding months last year under ex-Governor Dan Turner, State Comptroller C. B. Murtagh reported to Governor Herring this week.

Expenditures from the state general fund, derived from tax receipts, dropped \$1,085,468.51.

Also reported was a decrease of \$2,576,590.16 in trust fund expenditures for the quarter. Trust funds are made up of receipts from special fees such as gasoline tax, ton-mile motor carrier tax, hunting licenses and fees for various examinations.

The comptroller's report showed that the reduction of \$1,085,468.51 in the expenditure of moneys received from taxes was made up of a saving of \$294,970.42 in state department administrative costs and a saving of \$790,498.09 in the cost of running the state's several educational and penal institutions for the quarter.

Road Savings

Of the more than two and one-half million dollar decrease in trust fund expenditures, the great majority, or \$2,474,728.12, was saved in decreased expenditures for primary roads. Road improvement costs during the July 1 to Sept. 30 quarter of 1932 totaled \$4,989,421.08, as against \$2,514,692.96 for the same period of this year.

Among the state administrative departments the sharpest drop

occurred in the department of public instruction the expenditures of which fell off \$103,595.92 for the quarter.

Other large decreases in state administrative departments costs were board of control, \$15,057.21; department of agriculture, \$45,499.73; executive council, \$28,284.99; national guard, \$21,904.09 and state fair board, \$37,295.69.

In noting the reduction the comptroller said credit should be given the various state departments and institutions for the manner in which they co-operated with his office.

Illinois Approves \$30 Million Relief Plans For Jobless

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The House Tuesday after two weeks' argument approved Governor Horner's \$30,000,000 bond issue program for Winter unemployment relief.

One factor that helped break the impasse was the warning, issued by the Illinois emergency relief commission, that stations and shelters must close next week if "something is not done." There are nearly 1,000,000 persons in the state "on relief."

The bills have already been approved by the Senate but two of the bond bills must go back to the Senate for concurrence in amendments. This is expected to be given today.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

News Review Of The Week

Thursday, Nov. 2

CHICAGO — Harry Teuber, 32, gambler shot to death as he is having nails manicured, believed connected with gangland and feared as "squealer."

WASHINGTON — Government continues gold buying in foreign markets in effort depreciate value of the dollar.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia. — Farm strike pickets blockade all roads leading to this city.

Friday, Nov. 3

WASHINGTON — Agricultural Adjustment Administration turns down plan of ten midwest governor to fix farm prices.

SHERIDAN, Wyo. — United States Senator John B. Kendrick, 77, onetime cowboy, dies.

CHICAGO — Jesse Binga, 68, negro, president of defunct bank, sentenced to one to ten years in jail for embezzling \$32,500.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — John Lanier, 35, jobless textile worker, arrested charged with \$10,000 extortion plot against Mrs. Richard J. Reynolds, Jr., wife of heir to Reynolds tobacco millions.

Saturday, Nov. 4

WASHINGTON — As midwest governors leave for homes after being turned down on farm price fixing by government, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace decides to make tour of the west for speeches. Maybe he is going to find out what's going on in the

Please turn to page sixteen

NRA Pay Agreement Upheld In Denver

DENVER — Another court case involving an employer's NRA agreement was decided by Judge Frank McDonough, of the district court in favor of the plaintiffs. The action was based on a Presidential Reemployment Agreement, commonly called "the blanket code", signed by Major Avondale, restaurant owner. In awarding \$107 to be divided between Kenneth Beaton and Warren Williams for wages due under the minimum-wage provision of the agreement, Judge McDonough said:

"Avondale's contract with the President was made for the benefit of third parties—his employees—and they are entitled to the full benefit under it."

Will Seek Details Of Dawes Bank Loan

WASHINGTON — Chairman Fletcher of the senate banking committee will ask the Reconstruction Finance Corp. for details of the \$90,000,000 loan last year to the Central Republic Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill., which is headed by former Vice President Charles G. Dawes.

Fletcher said the committee also would ask the corporation for a list of loans to mortgage companies to determine if there had been an "exceptional abuse" of the privilege accorded banks in setting up such companies to borrow from the government.

LESS AND BETTER PHYSICIANS NEEDED IN IOWA, LEGISLATORS REPORT AFTER INVESTIGATION

**Propose Reforms In University Hospital Methods
And That Counties Bear One-Half Of
Expense For Patients**

DES MOINES — Sweeping changes in the administration of indigent sick relief which has approached a scandal in Iowa, limitation of the "excessive" graduation of the University of Iowa Medical College and reduction of the physician's examination fee from \$5 to \$3 in indigent cases are recommended by the special committee of the Iowa Legislature appointed to investigate the long waiting list of patients committed but not admitted to the University hospitals.

The committee's report to Governor Herring and the Legislature made public today, fell like a bombshell among the forces of organized medicine who have been profiting through political patronage in care of the needy poor requiring medical care, but was welcomed by many doctors who condemned linking their profession with politics. Some of the latter, however, do not believe the committee's recommendations go far enough.

Although originally reported to favor reduction of the examining physician's fee from \$5 to \$2, the committee compromised on \$3. The committee, however, carried through its plans to recommend that the county board of supervisors determine indigency instead of the county attorney who "often is too busy" to make a thorough investigation. Although the committee had been reported considering plans to abolish "contract doctoring," that phase of indigent health service was ignored except for a recommendation that the courts in the future shall designate physicians for treatment of indigents needing hospital care, but who cannot be sent to the University Hospitals because of overcrowding. The report ignores repeated demands by other than allopathic doctors for recognition in treating indigent cases. It left unsettled the problem of the indigent needing or wanting other than medical treatment.

County Expense

Another important recommendation was that one-half the basic cost of hospitalizing indigents be charged to the counties of their residence.

Summarized the recommendations on the number of graduates from the University Medical College would be that the state needs "fewer and better" doctors. Its report on this states:

"As indicated in its preliminary report and the exhibits attached thereto, to which your attention is directed, your committee is unanimous in the opinion that the present yearly average of 95 graduates of the Medical College of our State University is at least twenty more than is required to

Please turn to page sixteen

Pneumonia? Not At All, Doctor, Just A Little Peanut!

CHICAGO — Physicians and nurses had given up hope of saving the life of Dorothy Manning, 2 years old, who was brought to the Children's Memorial hospital a week ago. The diagnosis showed that the baby was suffering from lobar pneumonia.

Wednesday Dr. Sigurd Kraft, examined the little girl

Within an hour he had performed an operation in which a delicate instrument is inserted into the bronchial tubes to remove any foreign substance found there. A piece of peanut was dislodged and the doctor announced that the baby would recover. Her mother recalled the child had been eating peanuts the day before she fell ill.

NORMAN BAKER WARNS THAT TUGWELL BILL WILL BANISH HOME REMEDIES

By NORMAN BAKER

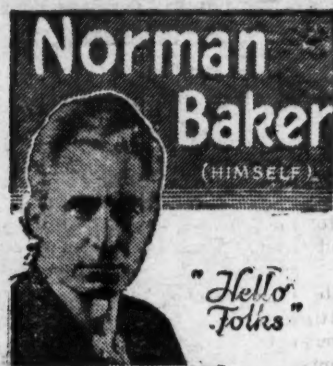
It is the solemn duty of every woman to busy herself at once in addressing a letter to Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C., and register your protest on the Tugwell bill which the allopathic profession, namely the American Medical Association, is now trying to have passed.

This bill will rob every mother and woman in the country, of the right to use any medicine excepting that which is "passed upon" by the censure board of the American Medical Association. One would not dare to make a preparation of the finest roots and herbs and advertise it, or send it through the mails without running the chance of having the

medics report it to the Food and Drug department, and stopping its sale.

Of course, if the manufacturer had first put it up to the A. M. A. and paid them their bit for using their label of "Endorsed by the American Medical Association Committee on drugs, then it would be O.K. It is the largest racket in America, the game of making every manufacturer pay a price to have their products endorsed by the A. M. A., which makes them a guardian angel over everything medical and over every treatment for the sick.

There are other methods of treatments more beneficial than drugs and allopathic treatments. Please turn to page fourteen



Norman Baker
(HIMSELF)

DR. MAYO AGAIN—the more he opens his mouth in the private—the more the public becomes informed—Dr. Wm. J. Mayo before the American College of Surgeons in convention at Chicago, said there were 40,000 surgeons operating in the United States who are not qualified to do so and only 10,000 were qualified. In other words, he says, only one in five chances of getting a good one.

Again, you have one chance in five of having your gall bladder taken out instead of your appendix or the opposite.

The best he has said is "THE SALE OF PATIENTS by the general practitioner to the unscrupulous surgeon leads to unnecessary operations and has become a public scandal." Ye Gods! And all that goes with them. Do not thousands of family doctors send patients to Mayo Clinic and they operate on them when they know it will be of no benefit to the patient except to release his pocket-book—what about the thousands of women's breasts he mutilates with unsightly and ugly scars by his operations for breast cancer, when Dr. Mayo has said that 99 operations for breast cancer out of each 100 means recurrence. Isn't that quackery, obtaining money under false pretenses or what? Still Mayo says to the press, that the press has been good to him but there are still some fellows like Baker in Mexico whom we have not silenced and he may tell things over the radio. YES I WILL, DOCTOR, LISTEN IN.

What's more, I am writing a treatise on appendicitis, and if he will send 25c for a copy, he will learn how to cure appendicitis without removing the appendix, thus causing constipation, then maybe rectal cancer.

FARMERS are being filled again—filled with bunk—it is really funny to read about what some of the farm organizations recommend for farm relief—first while some are trying to help the farmer—the other organization has been exposed in the Senate for commercializing on the farmer—using two ends to whip the middle and the poor farmer is in the middle. The press says—leaders of a DOZEN farm organizations in Des Moines offered remedies for agriculture relief—of each that they recommended, none will pull the farmer out of the rut and the ten governors may as well have stayed at home—farm mortgages, economic conditions they spoke of, moratoriums, no foreclosures and those things will give relief temporarily but not permanently—the first trouble is THERE WERE TEN FARM ORGANIZATIONS—there should have been one with all farmers in it—then when they spoke they would have said "We want this and that"—and not "we suggest this and that"—in unity there is strength—all this matter will not regulate cost of farm products and give the farmer the right to name his price on his own goods—that's what is needed to get the farmer out of the rut—political football stuff is a back seat now with real games being played—anyway the farm bureau has canned two of their officers—who were found to have used the farmers for a goat and SOLD OUT TO THE WALL STREET INTERESTS BY LETTING THE FARM BUREAU LOBBY BE USED BY CAPITAL—as long as farmers will pay \$15 yearly to

POVERTY INDICTS ECONOMIC SYSTEM SAYS SEN. WAGNER

BOSTON—The relief of the unemployed needy makes a great social, moral and economic task which must be faced by all who desire to avert the collapse of modern society, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, chairman of the National Labor Board, told a Boston audience.

The depression, Senator Wagner said, has changed the nation's attitude toward poverty and has done away with the notion of individual responsibility for poverty.

"In the first years of the depression," he said, "we continued to blame the unemployed for unemployment, and to tell them that if they wanted help, they must help themselves. Every forthright effort to satisfy contemporary needs was hampered by the persistence of political passions and economic dogmas that were suited to the times of Queen Victoria."

"Today, however, the constant pressure of disaster has swept away the last vestige of pretty fictions, and has forced us to face realities. The volume of poverty and suffering has become so great that it indicts the system of economic life under which we have been living. No longer can the blame be placed upon the individual. The rising tide of unemployment has swept without discrimination over the strong and the weak, the willing and the shirkers, the old and the young."

belong to the Farm Bureau and let their officers use their lobby for trusts and large corporations instead of for farmer benefits that the farmer has stood for lots but who ever thought he would stand for that.

MORE TROUBLE—from radium—another woman said to have been the 20th died last week from radioactive poisoning she contracted while working painting figures on watch dials—it will get anyone in the end—the doctors who experiment with it—the woman who work with it—the patients who are experimented on—radium is dangerous—why use it when there are better means of treating cancer?

RADIO TRUST—is at it again—they are now framing a code which will give them more power than ever and they have far too much now—some representatives are trying to stop the trust from grabbing more authority and maybe they will succeed—but the trust has friends who will fight for it—they want to keep all the profits to themselves squeeze out the independent stations and control the air as they control much of the press.

MORE EASY MONEY—for the banks—they are still getting loans and other help from the government while the farmers are begging for credit—what is happening to all the millions loaned to the banks—the depositors in many cases are still waiting to get their money—see where one Muscatine bank which "imported" a president lost him—did he see the handwriting on the wall?—as I write this the bank has been without a president for some time—or does it need a president?—or is some one behind the scenes pulling strings and making the bank operate—meanwhile the depositors are still waiting for half their money—see who becomes president, wake up depositors, remember it's your money.

The erection of a city-owned electric light plant in Salem, Missouri, resulted in an immediate reduction of 50 per cent in the rates charged by the privately owned plant of that city.

Bank Receiverships To Be Investigated

INDIANAPOLIS—An analysis of affairs of all closed banks whose receiverships are pending in the Marion county Circuit court to determine acts committed in violation of criminal laws, has been ordered by Judge Earl R. Cox.

Alvah J. Rucker, former county prosecutor, was ordered to prepare a statement of such indications of criminality within three or four weeks.

Judge Cox said more than 29,000 depositors of defunct banks in this county are insisting on knowing what will be the results of the liquidations "where their money went, and why."

"These people," the judge said, "have a right to this knowledge and it is my intention to see that they obtain it. Literally thousands of inquiries pertaining to this bank situation have been answered by me since I took office last January."

"The depositors also wish to know who is responsible for these losses. They have the right to know whether their losses are due to conditions none could prevent or whether any part of their losses is due to criminal acts."

Criminal Acts

"If there have been criminal acts—and this court is sufficiently familiar with the affairs to know that there have been criminal acts—then the people who lost their money are entitled to know who committed these acts."

"I wish the receivers operating in this court to prepare for the public concise statements of the conditions of their trusts together with explanations of why the trusts must be continued."

BIG BANKER GLORY

The big bankers of New York, glorified in the literature of success during the boom period, are being badly deflated these days. Sen. Hiram Johnson in a memorable speech two years ago revealed the manner in which the New York bankers had bribed officials of South American countries in order to get a big rake-off on their bond issues. Then the bankers dumped these bonds on the American public and today these bonds are worthless. The revelations concerning the tax dodging proclivities of these bankers, engineered with the connivance of men high in office during the Coolidge and Hoover administrations, have also served to arouse sentiment against these crooked Wall st. financiers.

There were the stories concerning methods used by the partners of J. P. Morgan and Co., Kuhn, Loeb and Co., and Dillon, Read and Co. to evade income taxes. There was the story of the investment company organized by Dillon, Reed and Co. which was used as a dumping ground for falling stocks. Now come the revelations centering around the Chase National bank. The Chase National bank representing the sugar and utility interests which have exploited Cuba loaned hundreds of thousands of dollars to Machado personally and kept Machado's son on the payroll of the Chase National. Yesterday's story revealed that the Chase National bank sold \$40,000,000 of Cuban bonds to the American public the proceeds to be used in paying the obligations of the Cuban government to the Chase National bank. Again American investors are holding the bag.

Small bankers are being sent to prison. Can these Wall st. bankers swindle the American people out of billions of dollars and get away with it?

Dr. Joseph G. Johnston
Chiropractor
308 Hershey Bldg.

FEDERATION OF LABOR CONDEMNS ASSOCIATED PRESS LABOR POLICY

WASHINGTON—The 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor vigorously condemned what it charged was the anti-labor policy of the Associated Press and directed that its action be brought to the attention of publisher-members of that organization.

The convention said that of the four principal news-gathering agencies in this country, three, the United Press, Universal Service and International News Service have maintained union shop conditions with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America.

"One great agency, the Associated Press, has refused to enter into an agreement with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union," the convention declared. It further declared:

"Mr. Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star and president of the Associated Press, has taken a position that the Associated Press does not come under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, thereby showing his unwillingness to co-operate with the President of the United States to the fullest extent in his efforts to bring about a reduction in the number of working hours as a means to increase employment without reducing purchasing power on the part of the employees of the Associated Press."

"Many of the employees of the Associated Press are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America and as this is a right that is guaranteed to every employee under the provisions of the

NRA your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to take such steps as may be necessary to bring about the application of the NRA to the employees of the Associated Press and recognition of their right to organize and designate their representatives without coercion."

Says Newspapers Are Paid Enemies Of Farm Strikers

DES MOINES, Ia.—Why the farmer regards the daily newspaper as his enemy in milk strikes and on farm holidays is explained in a pamphlet distributed in Iowa by the Farmers National Committee for Action, which is calling a national farmers conference to be held in Chicago November 15-18.

"In every milk strike held so far," the pamphlet says, "the big capitalist papers have had to do the bidding of their large advertisers, among which is the milk trust. We must not be fooled into believing that adverse criticism of our strike in the papers constitutes the opinion of other farmers or the working public in the cities. Remember this when you read statements that the strike is over, that the milk supply is normal, and that the strike is expected to end in a day or so. It is common practice to publish misstatements in order to dishearten the strikers. We must not forget that the nation's press is controlled by the moneyed interests."

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

SLEEP GOOD EVERY NIGHT

—Make This 25c Test—

Don't wake up for bladder relief. Physic the bladder as you would the bowels. Drive out impurities and excessive acids which cause the irritation resulting in wakeful nights, leg pains, backache, burning and frequent desire. **BUKETS**, the bladder physic, made from buchu, juniper oil, etc., works effectively on the bladder as castor oil on the bowels. Get a regular 25c box and after four days if not relieved of getting up nights your druggist will return your money. Make this test. You are bound to feel better after this cleansing and you get your regular sleep. "Henderson's Drug Store & Havercamp's says Bukets is a best seller."

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LABOR FEDERATION SEEKING PROBE OF TELEPHONE RATES

WASHINGTON — Congressional investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the enactment of legislation to prevent "abuses and impositions" on the public by the company were demanded by the 1933 American Federation of Labor convention.

The action of the convention resulted from charges made by delegates of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who cited court testimony of officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to show that local telephone service subscribers pay unduly high rates to compensate the local companies for the uses in the long distance service of their local exchange properties by the American T. and T. The Electrical Workers' delegates declared this practice has enabled the American T. and T. to reduce its long distance service rates, while earning "grossly unreasonable" profits ranging from 15 to 30 per cent each year.

The convention declared that "this burden imposed on the local telephone service rates by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has been largely responsible for the increase in local exchange rates since 1919 and has prevented the reduction of such rates despite the fact that during this period the subsidiary companies have reduced wages and discharged employees."

Practices complained of, the convention said, discriminate primarily against the working people in favor of big business which uses the long distance and telegraph service and in favor of the American T. and T.

The convention went on to point out that long distance telephone, telegraph and radio broadcasting rates have never been investigated or regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission and that serious doubts exist of the power of the commission to make such investigation. It was declared impossible for any single agency other than Congress to make a complete investigation of the affairs of the American T. and T.

"It is the consensus of opinion of the American Federation of Labor," the convention said, "that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and associated companies should be subjected to the closest possible scrutiny by means of a Congressional investigation of inclusive scope, and the necessary Congressional legislation be enacted to prevent the abuses and impositions on the public by the operations of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company."

The convention directed that the proposed investigation and legislation be made part of the major legislation program of the A. F. of L.

WIGGIN DOES HIS PART

Meet banker Wiggin of the Chase National Bank who receives \$200,000 for doing nothing. Wiggin believes in the Blue Eagle slogan of doing his part. Godly and patriotic man that he is, he has made it known that workers should work for reduced wages while he does his part at \$200,000 per after retirement as head of the bank. He also served his country by forming six Wiggin corporations to dodge paying full income taxes. Other financial juggling filled the money vats of the Wiggin family.

Yes, banker Wiggin does his part and the part he does he does well.

During all the wars in which this country has engaged, Americans killed in action or who died of wounds, numbered less than 500,000.

Dr. Wilbur's Theory Exploded By Facts

The Government Health Service, has made a survey which spikes the absurd pretense that the depression has been good for people's health.

The service collected case histories for four years of 12,000 families in eight large cities. These families were divided into three groups; poor, with income of less than \$150 per person per year; moderate, with income ranging from \$150 to \$425 for each person, and comfortable, with yearly incomes of more than \$425 for each member.

Families which stayed in the same income group all through the depression showed no great change in health. But families which dropped from one income group to another told a very different story. The sickness rate in families which had dropped from the "comfortable" class to the "poor" class increased 60 per cent between 1929 and 1932.

Also, the survey shows that disabling sickness in families of the unemployed is 39 per cent more common than in families having full time wage earners. Families of part-time workers show a 25 per cent increase in sickness. Investigators reported, too, that loss of a job or a drastic cut in wages

was more than likely to be followed by a disabling illness.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, when Secretary of the Interior under Hoover, used his prestige as a physician as well as that of his office to pooh-pooh the physical damage done by the depression. One would have thought, from Dr. Wilbur's pronouncements, that we should have a depression every little while to keep us healthy. In the face of this careful study by experts, that silly theory ought to vanish.

FOOD FOR HUNGRY

Dear Editor:

There wouldn't be any surplus if the hungry could eat. I don't think much of the farm strike idea. I'd go hungry if I should strike for a week. The government should restrict corn production to so many acres out of each section. This would help conserve the land, and would force a reduction in the number of hogs. The chief effect the NRA has had on the farmer is to make it inconvenient for him to buy things in town. The stores close so early that the farmer can't get there.

The government should give more help on farm loans. Dealing with government agencies for a farm loan is worse than dealing with bankers.

T. M.,

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

NATIONAL LIBERAL MAGAZINE EXPOSES RADIO COMMISSION

(Continued from page one)

tions of the country, was railroaded off the air.

The result is that many American broadcasters will find themselves drowned out when necessary to the interests of Mr. Baker to turn on his full power. And they will have no one to blame but the Federal Radio Commission.

President Roosevelt can alleviate this probable condition by cleaning out the Commission and putting Jefferson Democrats in the places of those who are still doing business at the same old stands, not only Commission members but important subordinates as well.

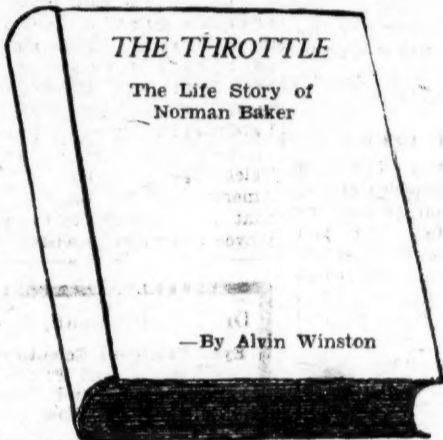
And while we are on the subject of the Federal Radio Commission, self-styled purifier of the "air," who doesn't remember the "lectures" Old Counsellor used to give on how to invest money. Thousands of widows and orphans took "Old Counsellor" seriously. Their funds were invested in the Insull blue sky stocks.

And a few months after they lost all they had, a Senate committee finds out that "Old Counsellor" is a fake and a fraud, a college professor paid by the Insull people to swindle people over the air. This swindling was done with the full assent, approval and probably connivance of the hypocritical and, as it turns out, dishonest Federal Radio Commission.

The Commission went to great pains to "find out" that Norman Baker, Dr. Brinkley and the Rev. Bob Shuler were broadcasting information that certain powerful interests didn't like. But it seems as if when "Old Counsellor" was merely swindling poor people of life insurance payments and life savings that was all right.

We submit that there isn't an iota of an excuse for President Roosevelt to permit any member of this Commission who failed to at least raise his voice against radio swindling to remain in office one day.

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The man who refused to stay down even though all the most powerful interests were against him — wrecked his business — marred his reputation, humiliated, ridiculed and kicked him—

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A fact story of the greatest one man fight ever waged — a book you cannot drop until you finish it — it will hold you spellbound.

In it you will read names and addresses — your favorite names are seen — men who schemed, plotted, conspired, cursed and stooped to the lowest tactics — the men who sold their honor for a price — the charity recipients who bit the hand that fed them—

Read of the wife who permitted her husband to be torn apart, his body buried filled with straw or the like — such facts have never been recorded before.

No individual has experienced and faced such things, but Norman Baker who rose from one year in High School to a Millionaire.

A book that should stir Congress to action — to upset the shams under which we now live — a story of a sham on American Justice. You must read it and pass it along to your children as an example of determination and ability.

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As We See It

NEWSPAPER TRICKS

Don't Fool Intelligent
Readers These Days

Not daring the open opposition and obstructionist tactics it apparently would like to perpetrate, the Des Moines Register continues its sniping at President Roosevelt and the cost of production plan for farm products. The cost of production proposal would cut down the army of well paid government red tape experts, provide a simple, understandable plan of farm relief and eliminate the snarls which the complex plans of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace have already evolved. It would also eliminate the gambling in grain and other foodstuffs which is much to blame for the farmer's sorry plight.

The Register master minds know that cartoons are one way of subtly deriding any proposal in an indirect manner. So its coterie of high salaried cartoonists see their duty and do it with their drawings being reproduced in eastern papers as representing midwest sentiment which they do not represent.

Last week, the Register printed a cartoon with the first picture representing Uncle Sam asking a pack of nondescript characters supposed to represent farmers "you won't be mad at me any more if I guarantee all the farmers cost of production plus a reasonable profit?" Below was another picture of a wild horde swamping Uncle Sam with demands for guaranteeing cost of production plus profit for "banks, hot dog stand, grocers and butcher shops, railroads, newspapers, coal mines, beer joints, saxophone players and bums."

In the first place, farmers advocating cost of production, at present are not particularly interested in a "reasonable profit." Right now they are worried about the struggle for their economic existence and cost of production would guarantee that. The "reasonable profit" can come later.

In the second place it seems the government has done about all it can for some industries to guarantee them cost of production as well as profits. The railroads have been loaned millions after many of their bonds have been defaulted. The coal mine owners have been shown methods of stabilizing prices to insure profits. So have the grocers and butchers through NRA codes protecting them against price cutting competitors. The banks have been given authority to tell depositors that only part of their money is available for withdrawal. The saxophone players and other musicians have been given advantages through the government's insistence on their right to organize and engage in collective bargaining.

The newspapers are doing very well through their ability to blackjack, cajole and otherwise sell advertising at high rates as well as being allowed to ignore child labor provisions of the NRA. The moving pictures would be making plenty of money selling their pornographic, sexy, poorly drawn pictures of American life if it were not for their own rotten financing methods whereby the public sold highly inflated stock issues.

The beer joints selling beer at ten cents a glass are making a fair profit. As for the bums many of them are farmers' son and farmers who have lost their homes through foreclosures and who would be glad to get any kind of a job which would earn them a living.

The Register was one of the powerful newspapers which before last November told the American farmer that Herbert Hoover was the farmer's friend.

Intelligent newspaper readers are not being fooled any more by cartoons. If the Register has any arguments against cost of production

why not explain them in a sensible way instead of indirectly lampooning the idea with a misleading cartoon?

EASY MONEY

LAWYERS' PARADISE

The transactions whereby certain lawyers and others got tremendous fees for their services in bankruptcy cases, revealed by the special House Committee sitting at Chicago, may have been within the letter of the law, but they have a distinctly fishy smell. In one case, a witness explained the Chicago Title and Trust Company received \$5,000 for sending a small trunk full of records from its offices to the offices of a lawyer and supplied clerks to look after the records. In another case, lawyers and other outsiders took \$23,140 to administer a trust fund of \$58,000.

The lawyer son of a federal judge who handled bankruptcy cases had his compensation increased from \$3,000 in 1930 to \$18,200 in 1931 by the law firm which handled most of the cases from his father's court. In one case a trust company received \$26,989, a lawyer of the judge's son's firm the same amount and the creditors, \$79,000 or 18 per cent of their claims.

The investigation clearly shows a reform in bankruptcy practice is needed to protect creditors and eliminate exorbitant fees.

FARM FACTS FOR CITY DWELLERS

A Better Understanding Is Needed
Of The Farmer's Problems

One of the biggest obstacles to sensible solution of the completely distressing farm problem is ignorance by the city dweller to actual condition of the farmer. Astoundingly enough this ignorance extends also to many residents of small cities and towns who have actual contact with farmers.

If the farmers had common sense enough to unite under competent and honest leadership—which seems to be a scarce quality—they alone might blast their way from the economic ring surrounding them, but even so their fight for justice would be immeasurably aided if city people could grasp the simple idea that we will never have sound prosperity again until the farmer gets his rights. A common understanding of each other's problems and worries could result in nothing but benefit for both the farmer and city man. And by city man is meant the manual laborer, the owner of a small, independent store, the honest professional man and the small business man who often today cannot understand why his newspaper, harness shop, or little factory is losing money—in fact all the city dwellers except the chiseling banker who profits by usury and trickery and his associates in the grafting field. These associates include the gambler in food products, the note shaver and the promoter whose ruthlessness in legalized stealing is excelled only by the innocence of his victims.

Basically the city man is not at all opposed to justice for the farmer. But lacking true knowledge of the farmer's plight and seeing flaring headlines in our daily newspapers about that will-of-the-wisp "farm relief," he is confused enough to wonder if the farmer's troubles are not over emphasized. They are not.

Among the more important farm problem misunderstandings of the city man are farm prices. Prices quoted by the great grain and other food exchanges for farm products are vastly different from the prices received by the farmer. And sadly enough, our large newspapers fail lamentably in their duty of disseminating facts when their news articles repeatedly fail to bring out this difference. In some cases this is simply due to plain unvarnished ignorance by editorial and reportorial staffs who are supposed to have at least a working knowledge of ordinary business practices. In others—the guilt is clear—there is no doubt an attitude to place the farm-

er in as unfavorable a light as possible.

Exemplifying this ignorance—or duplicity—we cite a quotation from last Saturday's issue of the United States News of Washington:

"At present most wheat growers are getting around 60 cents a bushel, corn producers 40 cents, oats 30 cents, hog raisers \$4.50 and cattle producers \$4.50."

Now the United States News is a unique newspaper. True, its founders were some of our greatest "Big Business" minds including Samuel Insull, but starting as the United States Daily—it lapsed to a weekly because of economic conditions—the newspaper hewed rather evenly to its expressed determination of "non-partisan," and its claim that "the sole purpose of the United States News is to present a complete and comprehensive record of the activities of the government of the United States in all its branches, legislative, executive and judicial and of the governments of the forty-eight states."

The United States News is crammed full of government reports to the point of being stodgy for the casual sensation seeking newspaper reader, but the very nature of its official reports lends strength to its supplementary and complementary news—such as the price of farm products. But the News as every farmer knows is utterly incorrect in its statement on farm prices. Last week the Iowa farmer was glad to get 24 cents for corn he was forced to sell, and only two weeks ago, an official report by a government official stationed in Iowa said farmers were receiving an average of 18 cents for corn. Last week a desperate farmer showed the editor of the Free Press his sales bill showing he had sold choice hogs at \$3.50 a hundredweight.

The prices quoted by the United States News are low enough. The most lazy brained city man will understand that corn at 40 cents a bushel will not bring him as many farmer customers as will corn at 60 cents a bushel. But even the most intelligent city man will not have the same sympathetic understanding of the farmer's troubles if he believes the farmer is getting 40 cents a bushel for corn when the actual selling price is 24 cents.

There is no particular reason to accuse the United States News of any guile in this business. Many other cases of much worse inaccuracy by other newspapers could be cited. And each inaccuracy widens the gulf of understanding between the farmer and city man.

Farmers can help their own cause by bringing to attention of their city friends the true facts on farming and farm prices. Then, perhaps the city resident will awaken to the fact that his own well being is inextricably tied up with that of the farmer's.

FARM AID HOT AIR

ACTION NOT TALK WANTED

On page 11 of this issue there is a news item telling of a new and more vigorous move for farm strikes. Farm strikes and similar efforts almost inevitably lead to violence, and although we may get a different impression from watching certain law enforcing agencies of our nation, violence is not the American method of settling differences.

But violence we have: a farm striker in Wisconsin was killed two weeks ago, a few heads were bashed in near Council Bluffs more recently, and the LeMars sector of the farm front might have reported several deaths if the attack on Judge Bradley had met any opposition from the public servants hired and sworn to preserve law and order. Milk—private property—is still being dumped. Carloads of livestock were freed in western Iowa last week.

Now it is easy for the banker and the doctor, the editor and the rest—yes the rest—of the small town loafers to condemn all this "violence." They can squeal about the Constitution being violated by the farm strikers while at the same time violating other more important parts of that same Constitution.

Certainly all this violence in farm affairs is deplorable but consider the dilemma of the farm-

ers. For years they have been reading large type headline in our Big Business press that this plan or that plan will restore farm buying power in a short time. Or a slight bulge in prices influences them to send their hogs or corn to market only to learn on selling that the bulge has collapsed and they must sell lower than ever.

In recent months the farmers have been reading how the government is spending millions to aid industrial workers, but they have seen their own purchasing power drop steadily. They have long winded statements from our Secretary of Agriculture on coming farm relief, but it hasn't arrived. It is not difficult to understand some of their desperation.

But it will be difficult to stop the evil effects of that desperation unless some of our agricultural theorists quit talking about farm relief and start making certain the farmer gets farm relief.

IT HELPED BANKS

But Did It Aid Business?

The latest report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—that Santa Claus of banks and bucketshops—shows the Corporation has loaned \$3,234,762,168 in cash since its organization February 3, 1932. President Roosevelt has clipped some of its prodigality to banks and diverted some of its power to help farmers, but the Corporation still proceeds merrily ladling out money—money guaranteed by the taxpayers.

Advances by the Corporation follow:

Governor of the farm credit administration under the farm credit act of 1933, \$12,000,000.

To the following classes of borrowers under section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance corporation act:

Banks and trust companies	.....	\$1,308,123,879
Railroads	.....	386,955,308
Mortgage loan companies	.....	190,204,085
Regional agriculture credit corporations	.....	150,209,578
Building and loan associations	..	111,763,475
Insurance companies	.....	86,936,641
Federal land banks	.....	36,300,000
Live stock credit corporations	...	12,568,733
Joint stock land banks	.....	12,505,540
Federal intermediate credit banks		9,250,000
Agriculture credit corporations	..	5,117,736
Credit unions	.....	574,887

Total\$2,310,509,866

Secretary of agriculture for the purchase of cotton, \$3,300,000.

To aid in organization or reorganization of banks and trust companies through purchase of preferred stock, \$51,868,000.

To aid in organization or reorganization of banks and trust companies through the purchase of capital notes and debentures, \$700,000.

To aid in organization or reorganization of banks and trust companies through loans secured by preferred stock, \$13,528,500.

To states, territories and political subdivision of states for relief purposes under the emergency relief and construction act of 1932, \$299,984,999.

To states for relief purposes under the federal emergency relief act of 1933 upon certificates from the federal emergency relief administrator, \$207,668,898.

To aid in financing self-liquidating construction projects, including \$2,222,058, for repair and reconstruction of buildings damaged by earthquake, fire, and tornado, \$56,174,339.

To aid in financing the sale of agricultural surpluses in foreign markets, \$4,000,203.

To finance the carrying and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities and live stock produced in the United States, \$4,591,705.

To the Commodity Credit corporation, \$468,587.

Secretary of agriculture for crop loans to farmers, \$135,000,000.

Purchase of home loan bank stock, \$63,345,700.

Purchase of Home Owners' Loan corporation stock, \$4,000,000.

Capital of regional agricultural credit corporations, \$44,500,000.

Expenses of regional agricultural credit corporations, \$2,521,381.

Land bank commissioner to make loans to joint stock land banks and farmers under the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, \$20,600,000.

The banks and trust companies have repaid \$641,661,101. Much of their losses has been passed along to depositors and stockholders and has other payments on loans made under Section five of R. F. C. act bring that total up to \$912,333,979. The Secretary of Agriculture has repaid \$20,000,000 on crop loans. Other repayments amount to approximately three million dollars. Thus the corporation has outstanding \$2,299,280,882.

A glance at the loan totals will show who got most of the credit and who is keeping most of the credit—the banks. The farmer is still having difficulty obtaining the loan he was promised.

The September report of the Corporation (late as usual and made public on October 31) shows loans for the month of \$95,009,510. Officially \$37,730,299 of this went to financial institutions and \$39,746,711 to the federal relief administration.

There have been intimations from high quarters that the Corporation's old policy of doling out millions to banks and little to agriculture and business had been changed. One answer to this would be that the banks have obtained with little trouble as much as they wanted or needed and therefore are not troubling the R. F. C. An indication of this may be seen in the failure of several banks to call for their authorized loans.

In September alone when the orgy of free lending to banks was about finished, the banks and trust companies got \$20,966,628.63. The insurance companies (some of which have gone broke since getting their R. F. C., loans) have also obtained about all they want, their September loans totalling a mere \$545,000, which is a lot more than some insurance companies are worth today.

The corporation's definition of "relief" loans is interesting although perhaps difficult to understand. Part of the "relief" loans authorized for September was allowed to concerns planning to make wine in event of prohibition repeal.

Although the R. F. C. press agents from its inception have ballyhooed the claim that it would solve financial troubles of the small merchant and business man, the banks and similar organizations seem to have been its chief beneficiaries. As justification for its existence, the R. F. C. was supposed to loosen credit. Instead the legitimate business man with a small organization today finds it just as difficult to obtain reasonable credit as he did before the R. F. C., began its wild campaign of lending millions to banks.

FARM PRICES

Govern City Prosperity

Iowa employment last month increased 2.5 per cent compared to September and was 14.9 per cent over October, 1932, according to reports from the Iowa Bureau of Labor. But behind those figures, the monthly report of the Bureau is far from encouraging. For instance 49 per cent of the manufacturers reporting to the Bureau last month stated there was no encouragement in their business outlooks. Only 38 per cent made the same report for September. For last month only 25 per cent reported encouraging outlooks compared to 33 per cent in September, 43 per cent in August and 51 per cent in July.

Twelve per cent reported a "good" business outlook compared to 13 per cent in September, 15 per cent in August and 21 per cent in July. Eleven per cent reported a "fair" outlook compared to 14 per cent in September, and six per cent in August and July. Only three per cent reported "poor" business outlooks for Sep-

tember but that increased from two per cent in September and one per cent in August.

Thus employment has slightly increased, but business conditions and outlooks for the future—and employment despite temporary artificial gains in the end depend on those factors—are getting worse.

What caused this apparent contradiction? Well let us look at a few remarks of reporting manufacturers:

"The general business outlook is tied in with the welfare of the farmers, as this is strictly a farming community. The price of grain, especially corn, at the present time seems to be the controlling factor.

"Very little improvement.

"The usual seasonal fall trade is so far not visible. Business is still in the doldrums.

If farmers get a price, our business will be o. k.—

"If farm products would advance, business would—increase greatly.

"Expected seasonal improvement in business did not materialize. Demand for our products continues to be dull.

"No change for the better yet. What—can you expect, with corn selling at 18c to 20c?

"Farm prices have gone so low, farmers can't pay taxes and interest.

"Slowing up at this time, account price corn.

"Not so good last four weeks. With price of farm products going down, prospects don't look good.

"The business outlook here is fair, but grain and live stock prices must advance before it'll be good."

Those are the manufacturers' own words. Their business conditions if not their insight into conditions, of course are reflected by the smaller business men, the butcher, the baker, the doctor, the grocer, and in the end by the city factory worker.

It seems plain that despite the vast impetus of the NRA and other relief measures, there is no prospect of continued good business conditions by the manufacturers. Yet there is a startling apathy among business men to eliminate what seems to be the basic cause for this—dreadfully low farm prices.

Sooner or later—and the sooner the better—the small town and big city business men, the city workers, the lawyers and the editors must understand they will have no lasting prosperity until farm prices resume a fair level. Until that time all our efforts to establish synthetic "good times" will avail little.

If more young men of today were interested in suppressing graft and business monopoly they would have less chances of being paupers 20 years from now.

Among those in the breadlines today are men who ten years ago said the only reason a man couldn't work in the United States was because he was lazy.

Our Platform For The People is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor.

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General Features and Hints for Women

OUR READERS' COOKING

YOUR RECIPES

Help the other readers of the Midwest Free Press to cook. Send in the recipes you like best, sign your name and address, and they will be published.

Raisin Dessert

1 cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon butter
½ cup raisins
1 teaspoon vanilla
4 cups boiling water

While this is cooking prepare a batter by mixing
1 tablespoon butter
½ cup white sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ cup sweet milk

Enough flour to make a drop batter which is about 1 cup. Drop the batter from a spoon into buttered pan and pour the first mixture (boiling) over it. Bake in moderate oven, the batter will raise to the top and brown.

H. T.,
Rock Island, Ill.

Peach Angel Cake Salad

1½ cups sugar
Whites of 13 eggs beaten stiff
1 teaspoon of vanilla
1 teaspoon of water
1 teaspoon cream tartar

Beat egg whites stiff. Sift sugar three times, and add (through sifter slowly) to egg whites. Pour vanilla and water in, (next to side of mixing bowl). Sift flour three times with cream of tartar, and add slowly through sifter to batter, folding in a little at a time. Bake in coffee cans in moderate oven for about 35 minutes.

Peaches

Pack one large can sliced peaches in ice using plenty of rock salt. Let freeze three or four hours until frozen solid. Dip can in hot water, cut off end of can and take out peaches in mold. Cut in round slices about one inch thick and place between two one inch slices of angel cake. Cover top with whipped cream and place large nut meat or red cherry on top.

Mrs. B. D.,
Lone Tree, Iowa

Vegetable Salad

3 hard boiled eggs (chopped up)
2 cups lima beans (cooked)
1 cup diced celery
Six or eight medium sized pickles diced up in small pieces.
2 boiled potato

Moisten with a salad dressing and serve on a lettuce leaf.

Mrs. D. S.,
Vinton, Iowa

Banana and Celery Salad

6 small bananas, 6 pieces of celery. Lettuce, ½ cup nut meats, 6 tablespoons peanut butter, ¼ cupful mayonnaise dressing. Slice bananas lengthwise and put on individual salad dishes on which lettuce leaves have been placed. Then in a separate bowl, mix celery and nut meats and the dressing into which the peanut butter has been beaten smoothly, and put over bananas and serve.

Mrs. O. B. B.,
Iowa City, Iowa

Long Life Bread

2 cups of flour
4 cups of good clean bran
2 cups of sour milk
2 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoonful soda
½ teaspoon salt

¾ cup each raisins and nuts
1 cup molasses

Method: Mix flour and bran with the salt. Warm the molasses "not boil," melt the shortening in it, and stir the soda into sour milk, then mix all thoroughly. Have 2 small bread pans well greased and put half the batter in each, filling about half full. Mix seedless raisins and chopped nuts and sprinkle over the batter. Bake for 40 minutes in medium hot oven. Grease tops after removing from oven.

Mrs. T. N.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Cheesed Cauliflower

Soak a cauliflower in salted water one hour. Cook until tender in salted water to cover to which ½ cup milk is added. When tender, drain and break into branches. Make a thick white sauce of: 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, ½ cup grated cheese mixed with ½ cup fine bread crumbs. Butter baking dish and sprinkle in scant layer of cheese and crumbs, then layer of cauliflower. Add sauce, then sprinkle top thick with rest of cheese and crumbs. Dot with butter. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and bake twenty minutes in hot oven.

Mrs. Thos. R. Pfisterer,
Winslow, Ill.

Chops en Casserole

Place a can of peas in casserole, add two diced carrots, cup or two of raw diced potatoes, little parsley and season well. Next pan broil desired number of lamb or pork chops until both sides are browned. Lay chops on top of vegetables, and in pan in which chops were browned, make a gravy into casserole over meat and vegetables and bake in oven two hours.

Mrs. Geo. Entikrin,
Ottumwa, Iowa

Apple Pie with Malted Cheese

4 to 6 tart apples (more if small)
Pastry
¾ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter

Pare, core, and slice the apples. Line a deep pie pan with pastry, spread a layer of apples over the bottom, sprinkle with a mixture of the sugar, cinnamon, and salt, dot with butter, and repeat until all are used. Add the top sheet of pastry. Put the pie in a moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) for 10 minutes, lower the temperature to more moderate heat (375 degrees F.), and bake the pie for 30 to 35 minutes, or until the apples are tender and the crust is golden brown.

After the pie is baked, lay thin slices of cheese or grated cheese over the top, and put in a very moderate oven (325 degrees F.) until the cheese is melted. Serve at once while the cheese is warm.

Mrs. D. H.,
Davenport, Iowa

Banana Cake

Cream 1-3 cup butter and 1 cup sugar, add 1 egg well beaten, and 1 cup mashed bananas. Dissolve ½ tsp. soda in 3 tbsp. sweet milk, and add to above mixture. Now add 2 cups flour, in which 1 tsp. baking powder has been sifted. Bake 45 minutes in a greased loaf pan in a moderate oven. Use a butter frosting, made of powdered sugar, melted butter and luke warm milk.

Mrs. W. F. Parker,
Moline, Ill.

CLEAN KITCHENS

Your kitchen will always be spotlessly clean and in order if you go about it in a systematic way.

All kitchens should be swept and dusted daily. The work tables and shelves should be washed daily. All spots on the kitchen floor should be washed up. The stove will look nicer and last longer if kept clean daily—brush out the oven and clean off the outside. Scrub the sink up after each meal and wash out your kitchen garbage can.

By so doing your weekly and monthly kitchen cleaning will be greatly reduced. Once a week it is a good idea to go over the stove, icebox or refrigerator for a good cleaning. Also clean all food containers. Once a month special attention should be given to all pantry shelves, scrubbing, then replacing the shelf papers, etc.

The monthly cleaning should also include washing the windows, walls (if they are painted) and the woodwork. If such a program or one similar is followed, you can take anyone into your kitchen any time and not be ashamed of it. And still more important, it will be clean and sanitary.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

If you boil anything dry and it scorches, place pan at once in another pan of cold water and the potatoes or whatever you are cooking will not taste scorched.

Mrs. T. M.,
Quincy, Ill.

Use a little ammonia in dish water when washing glass ware. It will make the article washed sparkle like cut glass.

Mrs. A. Dudman,
Galesburg, Ill.

Before boiling milk, rinse out the saucepan with a little hot water; it will prevent the milk from sticking to the bottom of the pan.

Mrs. Grace Dodds,
Little York, Ill.

When making fudge, add a teaspoon of cornstarch to each cup of sugar and it will be more creamy.

L. T.,
Rock Island, Ill.

SATIN

in

BLACK

and

WHITE

For A

Smart

Ensemble



A necessary part of any modern woman's new wardrobe is the black satin ensemble with contrasting bodice of white. Paris itself is all agog about this fashion... for it is as becoming a style as has appeared on the horizon for many a moon. McCall 7448. A casual short coat... long slender skirtline... interest in the bodice with its contrasting color and its tie neckline... are details which make it a treasure. (By courtesy of The McCall Company.)

AMARYLLIS IS LARGEST INDOOR BLOOM

Largest of flowers which can be easily grown indoors is the Amaryllis. In the south it is a garden flower blossoming in the fall, but it hardly pays to grow it outdoors in this section.

Large bulbs which have been prepared for forcing may be planted in pots and stored in a dark cellar while they make roots. This will take some time, for the amaryllis usually does not flower until after March 1.

When the top starts to grow, if the bulbs are brought into the light, a flower spike will develop and produce a series of giant, lily-shaped flowers, usually there is a cluster, the first cluster appearing before any leaves have grown. Three or more clusters develop before the flowering season ends and the leaves reach their full size. A bulb may be grown and ripened in the outdoor garden, and after a period of rest forced again, year after year.

The resurrection lily, as it is called, is one of the August flowers which makes beholders wonder. Catalogs list it under the name of amaryllis hallii. It is best planted in the fall and is a perfectly hardy bulb. In the early spring it produces green leaves which turn yellow in July and disappear. A month later, as if by magic, a flower stalk arises to a height of two or three feet and develops a cluster of lily-shaped blossoms three to four inches across, eight to twelve in number, of a delicate lilac pink, shaded



Amaryllis
with clear blue. Bulbs may be planted in the fall and at any time close to shrubbery. Cover them four inches.

A raw prune placed in the coffee pot will improve the flavor.
Mrs. August Engel,
Ft. Madison, Iowa



An Old Cape Cod Custom

By HILLIS MILLS

OUR old Colonial forefathers had some wonderful ideas. Spatter-dash floors for instance.

Marred floors need paint, first of all, for simple reasons of preservation. Our ancestors, of course, were merely using old-fashioned common sense in protecting their property. But spatter- (or splatter-) dash has added advantages. This quaintly beautiful New England style hides footprints and stray bread crumbs, and it bears the authentic stamp of "Early American"—for spatter-dash is an old Cape Cod custom.

Possible color combinations are unlimited. Black, deep gray, maroon, blue or green make excellent ground colors to be spattered in lighter shades. Pumpkin-yellow spattered in brown is traditional—but remember that a floor should stay in its place. Very light, unsubdued colors have a tendency to "rise up."

Spatter-dash requires a short stick and a coarse paint brush. The stick may be tapped smartly with the brush, or the brush handle struck with the stick. Experts differ, but a little preliminary practice in the woodshed will make you a master of the art.

If the floor is of very old wood, two coats of ground color will be necessary. The final coat is applied in small sections and spattered when it has dried to a gluey consistency. It is best to leave a few inches unspattered at the edge of each square, to be finished with the next section.

Floors are becoming highly significant factors in the art of home beautification. Hallway floors are blossoming in green enamel, bedroom floors in blue or rose. In Colonial houses we see floors that have been painted in gay colors and then coated in clear varnish.

If you have floors of beautifully grained hardwood, you should, of course, make the most of them with a fresh coat of clear varnish and frequent waxings. Before varnishing, however, be sure to remove any excess wax or grease.

An otherwise attractive room with a marred floor is as incongruous as a well-dressed person whose appearance is spoiled by "down at the heel" shoes.

Study your floors with the cold and critical eye you use in selecting draperies. A colorfully painted floor will change the whole mood of a room.

POISON PUS PROFITEERING

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By DR. E. ELWIN BRANSCOME

Drug and serum manufacturers are in business to make money, regardless of how many little children have pus shot into their systems unnecessarily. "Get-the-money" seems to be the slogan, and the American Medical Association helps them get it.

A "non-profit" corporation which makes a profit of over a million dollars a year certainly isn't altruistic. Participating in the pus publicity racket with the serum manufacturers, the A. M. A. cleans up a neat little pile of what-it-takes each year.

None of this money is ever seen by the doctors who are supposed to form its membership. In fact these doctors are chiseled also for goodly sums supposed to be "membership dues."

What becomes of this money after it reaches the Fortress on North Dearborn Street? Doctors who are chiseled for "dues" might do well to investigate this strange analogy.

Millions and millions of dollars of the taxpayer's money is being appropriated by legislators every year to medical health departments in the United States. Regardless of whether or not you believe in medicine, you have to help pay the bill.

In his nation-wide syndicate newspaper column of March 5, 1933, O. O. McIntyre quotes from Ed Howe's monthly magazine as follows: "Millions of people do not believe in medicine and among them are the very highest class of medical men."

Leading citizens of Chester County, Pennsylvania, recently filed a formal protest with the county commissioners against further appropriations of county monies for the employment of a county health doctor. They said in their protest:

"Our opposition to the continuance of the county health doctor is based on the fact that the maintenance of such a party constitutes special and 'class' legislation in view of the fact that there is an increasing number of people opposed to any one school of medicine.

"All schools of medicine or healing can lay claim to the promotion of the health and welfare of the community but they differ widely in principle, just as churches differ widely in organization or principle. It is un-American to support a state medicine, just as it is un-American to support a state religion."

The taxpayers in Wise County, Virginia, recently had the appropriation to the county health doctors and nurses withdrawn entirely, after it became more than they could bear. Carroll and Grayson Counties of the same state have never had county health doctors and nurses, and have always stood among the highest in health of the counties in Virginia.

The main business of these health doctors and nurses is that of vaccination, inoculation, and educating people to see medical doctors when in ill-health. Medical schools have no specific cures for any disease, and are searching for cures for everything from colds to cancer. The practice of inoculation is not new. It has been used for centuries, discarded many times by the people because of deaths resulting from it.

People Pay

But it has been taken up again and again by medical men because people will pay for it. It is kept alive through commercial greed and ignorance. All vaccines and serums are impurities. They do not enter into the biological or bio-chemical make-up of the human structure.

"Virus" means poison. Vaccine virus is made from the pus of a diseased animal. Inoculation is not based upon any scientific fact, but upon "it is supposed to do," "it seems to do," etc., etc. It is supposed to produce antibodies, antigens, or antigens. These things are myths. They have never been isolated. They do not exist.

Careful investigation will show that better sanitation and more hygienic ways of living have always wiped out the plagues, not only the diseases that the inoculations were supposed to have eliminated, but the other diseases as well. Great Britain in

India, and the United States in the Philippines, have found that it does no good to vaccinate unless sanitation is practiced.

In the Franco-Prussian War, every German soldier was vaccinated. But camps were shifted so rapidly that sanitary measures could not be enforced, the result was that 53,288 able-bodied men, protected by calf-pus, had smallpox as virulent as any ever seen before. The death rate was high.

To all practical purposes the people of Australia are un-vaccinated. During the 15 years from 1909 to 1923, Australia had only six deaths from smallpox. It has the second lowest death rate from all diseases of any country on earth.

In Japan, by compulsion, every one is vaccinated for smallpox, but in 22 years

Japan had 285,061 recorded cases of smallpox, and 77,500 recorded deaths. It stands among the highest in death rate from all diseases of the countries of the world. Vaccination not only does not protect, but on the contrary helps to keep disease in any country where it is practiced.

After investigating many cases of disease and deaths from vaccination, the Health Commission of the League of Nations in its report of August 27, 1928, says in part, "a previously unsuspected or unrecognized risk attaches to the practice of vaccination."

Norway abolished it. England, Scotland and other countries abolished compulsory vaccination, and the death rate from smallpox has declined. Austria, the

Please turn to page eight

TEXAS WRITER ASKS JUST WHAT GOOD FARMER GETS FROM COUNTY AGENTS

In an editorial of recent date the Farm and Ranch seemed to be unduly worked up over reports that 'Some Commissioners Courts and their farmer constituents have decided that inasmuch as the Government, through the Department of Agriculture, is campaigning to reduce production of major farm commodities, that it is a good time to save tax money by getting rid of their county agents.' Under the heading, "Let's get the straight of it," the writer exerts laborious effort to establish a distinction where there is in reality no manifest difference. Quoting him further, "It is unfortunate that by stressing better yields per acre, more pigs per litter, and heavier production per cow, that the Extension Service gave the impression to farmers that increased total production was the end toward which they were working. Then a little further along in his edifying epistle the writer says: 'No one ever heard of a county agent advocating extensive agriculture. They have always instructed in ways of increase acre yield; in methods of producing and raising more pigs per sow, and in increasing the efficiency of dairy herds, etc.'"

The above sounds more like an apology than an argument. Every person who has any knowledge whatsoever of the Extension Service knows that the founder, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, published thirty years ago, far and wide, that the purpose of the Extension Service was, "To encourage and assist farmers in growing two bushels of corn where they formerly grew one; to produce two bales of cotton where they formerly produced one." And to this plan to this good day has the Extension Service consecratedly devoted its every effort. If this doesn't mean increased production then, in the name of common sense, what does it mean? Oh, but says this brilliant writer, the county agent was teaching the farmer how to grow two bushels of corn instead of one, two bales of cotton instead of one, but the farmer himself should have cut his acreage down in proportion to his increased production in order to avoid a surplus, doncher know. This is illuminatin', isn't it—clear as mud.

But how does this comport with the common custom so long prevalent among county agents of persuading farmers to discard mule teams and use tractors instead? Is anybody nutty enough to suggest that the substitution of tractors for mule teams would not tend to increase production? And will anybody deny that the Extension Service has all along unceasingly urged the use of tractors instead of horse power? Consistency should ever be regarded as a jewel even among proponents of the Extension Service.

But this swan song continues in this sad strain: "The surpluses of the country are, in large measure, due to increased acreage and not in improved farming. The county agent has had nothing to do with increasing the number of acres in cultivation, and should not therefore be

held responsible for it." Now ain't that a corker? Let's take the flimsy thing to pieces and see what is inside. If the surplus is due to increased acreage, and it assuredly is, then the increased acreage must be due to increased farm mechanical powers, namely the tractor, etc., and, since the county agent under direction of those controlling the Service, urged the use of tractors; well, the conclusion is inevitable—no amount of sophistry can divert it from the manifest facts. But there is a covered statement here that must be noticed. He says the surplus is not due to improved farming. Shades of "Dr. Knapp! Does the writer mean that after 30 years of Extension Service activities, costing millions of dollars, that farming has not been improved under this program? If his language doesn't mean this perhaps he will explain just what he was trying to say. And if the Extension Service has not improved farm conditions then why these crocodile tears over its threatened discontinuance?

In connection with this criticism it seems pertinent to review some of the outstanding major projects sponsored by the Extension Service. In addition to those already mentioned, (increased yield per acre, and the substitution of tractors for teams), we recall the "fon-pig-litter project" of only a few years since, in contrast to the erstwhile "razor back" and "pinewoods rooster." The advocates of this project urged with enthusiasm the possibilities of making a bred-up pig at five months weigh 200 pounds as against the two year old razor back's tipping the beam at 100 pounds. And how they did enjoy repeating the story of the Arkansas farmer who wanted to know, "What is time to a hog any way?"

Coming up to date, the 4-H Club is now in the spot light. Every farm boy and girl is being urged to fall in line with the program—a horse, a heifer, a hog, a hen—but of course their innocent intentions do not contemplate an increase in the sum total of these creatures.

I submit to any candid mind that the logical and inevitable end of all of these projects is increased production. Then why beat about the bush regarding the matter? Why not come out in the open, and cease to "darken counsel with words" of doubtful meaning? If the efforts of the Extension Service are directed to assist farmers where they most need assistance, in their general protest against the unfair manipulations of the stock gamblers on the exchanges, then the Service should be continued by all means, even at increased cost if necessary. If on the other hand, the Extension Service is not rendering this much needed aid to farmers, it can be discontinued temporarily, or permanently, without serious hazards to farmers as a class. And now that the subject has been raised by Farm and Ranch, it is open for discussion in a general way. — I. B. Alford in The Ferguson Forum.

IN BANKRUPTCY "RECEIVER" OFTEN MEANS MAN WHO "RECEIVES" PLENTY

CHICAGO — For an ambitious young man who wants to get along in the world, especially in hard times, there seems to be no better profession than that of a receiver—because when other people go broke a receiver steps in and profits handsomely from the breakage itself.

It pays even better, sometimes, than being a farmer and getting paid for not farming. There may not be a dime for the creditors, but there is always a little something, say \$80,000, for the receiver.

Advantage of going into the receivership business in hard times were vividly pictured before the interested gaze of the congressional committee.

Started Up in 1929

Saul B. Optner, a very shrewd guesser as to the right time for going into such a business, spent some time explaining the more than comfortable living he made in it. He started—and this appears to be the important thing—in December, 1929. In all the history of the United States there never was a better time.

The greatest of booms had just collapsed. Tens of thousands of men every day were losing their jobs. Factories were closing. Banks were tottering and many of them were going to be closed much sooner than even their best bookkeepers knew. Bonds were defaulting. Mortgages were being foreclosed by creditors who lost their money in spite of the foreclosures. The world-wide depression was just beginning.

What a golden moment to make a fortune!

Mr. Optner saw it. Mr. Optner grasped it. Mr. Optner hung onto it. And Mr.

Optner has been getting along very nicely ever since, thank you. The story of his success in life came from his own reluctant lips.

In Scrap Paper Business

Up to the time of the 1929 panic, as he pictured his life, he had been "in the paper business." By this he meant, as Congressman Warren Duffy of Toledo gently brought out, he was in the business of buying scrap paper.

But the crash offered something far better. He got a receivership appointment. Got it from Federal Judge Wilkerson. A piano company had folded up. Somebody had to take charge of what there was left. And thus Mr. Optner became a factor in the piano business.

Whether he knows how to play a piano or to tune one, the record does not show. But he got \$16,000 for whatever it was he did—and that was a pretty good start.

One good receivership, it appears, deserves another. And Mr. Optner must have been deserving. He got receivership after receivership, some big, some little. Just how one goes about it to get a lot of receiverships is one of the principal questions the committee is trying to answer—but, however you get 'em, they're obviously worth the getting.

\$6,000 Merely a Loan

In the case of Mr. Optner there were a great many questions about the circumstances under which he handed six \$1,000 bills to Harold C. Woodward, son of Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward, who appointed Mr. Optner to the extremely valuable Medinah Athletic Club receivership.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

POISON PUS PROFITEERING

(Continued from page seven)
country that gave birth to toxin-anti-toxin, has outlawed this substance, following many deaths by its use.

In the sections of the United States where there are the most medical men, the death rate is higher than elsewhere, because of the widespread use of drugs, vaccines, serums, destructive surgery, and other means of destruction. Washington, D. C., has more medical men in proportion to population than any other section. It has a high death rate.

Among all of the 85 largest cities reported upon for first half of 1932, the statistics of the Public Health Services showed that Washington, D. C., had the highest death rate of any of them, 17 per 1,000. The death rate is lowest in the western states, where the medical men are less in proportion to population and have less control.

Less Doctors Less Deaths

Where there is less compulsory vaccination, and where there are more drugless practitioners, who, records show, have a much lower patient death rate than do medical doctors. Only one western state, New Mexico, has compulsory vaccination, and latest statistics show that it has the highest death rate of any western state, which was 15.5 per 1,000 in 1930.

Idaho in 1928 had the smallest proportion of medical physicians to population in the United States and had a death rate of only 7.4 per 1,000. In the nine states and District of Columbia, where vaccination of school children is enforced by law, the death rates are among the very highest.

The average amount spent in each state for public health work, which of course is in control of medical men, is .13 cents per capita. North Carolina only spends .074 cents, has no compulsory vaccination, and, in spite of the fact, according to the State Board of Health, that "no other one (state) save New York presents as many different kinds of public health complications as North Carolina," the North Carolina death rate was the "lowest of all states east of the Mississippi River."

Money for Poison

The adjoining states of Virginia, Tennessee and South Carolina, all with more money spent on poisons in the form of serums, vaccines, drugs, etc., all had higher death rates.

Medical doctors on the North Carolina State Board of Health seem to be worrying over the fact that health (?) doctors in other states have a better "racket." And when the North Carolina legislature recently proposed to reduce the appropriation to them still more, the Board of Health retaliated by carrying on the usual "fearful" psychology of health boards by state-wide propaganda, through the public opinion columns of newspapers and otherwise, by making such statements as: "It is the opinion of the department that malaria is increasing." (Note that it is only a fearful opinion.) Again, "afraid the state is sitting on top of a volcano, as far as typhoid and other communicable diseases are concerned." (Fear, scare.)

WHY FARMERS LOSE MONEY ON MILK

Why farmers get next to nothing for milk is readily comprehended when one considers that until recently the president of the National Dairy Products Company received a salary of \$180,000 a year, and yet that last year the company netted \$12,000,000 after \$18,000,000 of profits had been written off to avoid income taxes.

The milk business, for the big distributors, is so profitable that it paid the above-named concern to purchase in Washington, for the sum of \$4,250,000, the plant of the Chestnut Farm Dairy which was valued at only \$1,856,000.

And, "the ghosts of more morbidities and mortalities from other diseases stalk us constantly." (Terrifying; bogie man will get you if you don't pay us more money, boo.)

And again, "There are more than 275,000 people suffering with syphilis in North Carolina—practically one out of 11." (I doubt if there is one intelligent layman in North Carolina that believes that statement.) Such "fearful" statements by medical health boards are supposed to scare legislators and "Mr. John Public" into spending more money on health boards.

The North Carolina propaganda did not advise the people that since the health appropriations have been yearly scaled down for the state from \$486,000 in 1929, the death rate has dropped steadily from 12.4 per 1,000 in 1929, to 11.2 in 1930, and to 10.2 in 1931, and that indications point to lower rates for 1932 and 1933.

If there are 275,000 cases of syphilis in North Carolina it is no doubt due to vaccination. Leading medical doctors testify to the fact that this disease is passed from one person to another through vaccination. Standard medical dictionaries define the word "vaccino-syphilis" as being syphilis caused by vaccination.

Henry Lindlahr, M. D., says in his "Philosophy of Natural Therapeutics," that: "Undoubtedly the almost universal systematic contamination and degeneration of vital fluids and tissues, not alone with vaccine virus but also with many other filthy serums, anti-toxins, and drug poisons, accounts in a large measure for the steady increase of tuberculosis, cancer, syphilis, infantile paralysis, insanity, and a multitude of other chronic destructive diseases unknown among primitive people that have not come in contact with the blessings (?) of 'syphilization,' mercularization and vaccination."

No doubt cows get cowpox from the syphilitic hands of milkers. (Oxen do not have the disease.) Pus from cowpox vesicles was first used by Jenner, the "discoverer" of vaccination to inoculate human beings.

Inoculation has always been a debatable subject, even among medical men themselves. Many of them do not believe in it, will not be inoculated themselves, and will not allow members of their families to be vaccinated. The American Medical Journal, March 16, 1929, says that a questionnaire sent to 4,426 picked medical men, asking their opinions on vaccine and serum therapy, got replies from 1,261 of them. Their replies are described as "exceedingly unfavorable," while over 90 per cent stated that they did not employ vaccines and serums.

Pus Squirters

Even where inoculation is not compulsory by law, so-called health boards scare local school boards, employers of labor, and others into making it compulsory. The pus squirts seemed to have learned nothing from the wholesale deaths from inoculation of children at Dallas, St. Louis, Baden, Bundaberg, Luebeck and elsewhere.

Another reason why the farmers get next to nothing for their milk is that officials of the cooperatives, supposedly organized to protect the interests of the producers, are guilty of making marketing agreements antagonistic to the interests of the farmers.

Only an imbecile could be convinced that a dealer in Chicago can sell milk for 6½¢ and make money, while one in Philadelphia must have 14¢; and yet the producer in the latter case receives no more than in the former, and in either case is inadequately repaid for his work.—Golden Age.

where.

Medical "science" would have the people think that insulin has reduced the death rate from diabetes. The exact opposite has prevailed. The death rate has increased from diabetes! It increased in the United States from 10.4 per 100,000 population in 1900 to 18.7 in 1920, and to 20.1 in 1927. The United States Public Health service says: "Overdosage (of insulin) is dangerous..." Dr. Joslin, of the Harvard Medical School, national authority on diabetes says: "Insulin does not cure diabetes..."

The medical profession, and millionaire drug serum manufacturers get up some new serum idea that is supposed to rid the human race of all its future trouble, and it is hurled forth, through the press by unsuspecting editors, in such veiled language as to fool the people into trusting and thinking of their medical doctors when in ill-health. It is unpaid-for medical advertising.

Commercial medicine has control of at least 40 different departments of government and many other public institutions. Election of medical men to legislative bodies helps to fasten the grip of the selfish medical trust on the people. The bills relating to health legislation are dominated by the medical men.

If there were little disease, there would be little money for the medical men. Is organized medicine interested in promoting disease or health? Medical prescriptions are written in the dead language of Latin to hide the contents, make them mysterious and hocus pocus. We are English speaking people—why not use English instead of Latin? The new Russian government (USSR) branded the use of Latin in medical terminology as a "survival of the medieval ages," and requires that the Russian language be used instead of Latin.

The highest type of people on earth in health and physical development are the Polynesian people in the South Sea Islands. These people lived on the natural foods, wore few clothes, and otherwise lived an almost natural life. They were not, until recently, blessed with medical "science." But since its introduction, as well as other health destroying ideas of

civilization, these people are degenerating and dying by the thousands. It was, and is, the same with the American Indian.

Why do the various medical health departments in the United States fail to advise the people of the remarkable experiment conducted by Dr. M. Hindhede, world-famous physiologist, who as Food Director of Denmark during the World War, through necessity, placed the entire nation on a diet of vegetables, fruits, whole grain products and a limited amount of dairy products and reduced the death rate 40 per cent?

At this same time the death rate in other countries was rising, but Denmark not only had the lowest death rate but the least sickness. Why do they not advise the people of other experiments just as remarkable whereby more natural living always reduces sickness and the death rate? Well, it would simply knock the vaccine, serum and drug business into a "cocked hat."

Searching for the Fountain of Health by way of the Vaccine-Serum-Drug-Destructive Surgery Route will always result in failure. The correct road is by way of the Natural Route, which depends on proper food, composed largely of fresh fruits and vegetables, (missing a few meals when sick just as every animal does by instinct when sick or injured), fresh air, pure water, sunshine, some daily exercise, plenty of rest and sleep, a cheerful, equitable state of mind, cleanliness and freedom from all devitalizing habits.

JUSTICE AS IS!

Our courts are strange places these days. Sally Rand, the little lady who has developed a very clever dance, was given one year for indecent exposure. The writer saw this dance at the Chicago Theatre and if Sally was nude at this performance then we need glasses. In Detroit "public enemies" No. 1 and 2 were given ninety days. But A.M.A. doctors can kill and maim little innocent children by injecting rotten virus directly into the blood stream—that's SCIENCE!

Ho! Hum... It's a funny world...!—Truth Teller.

GOVERNMENT'S BAN ON MEN OVER 45 YEARS OLD STIRS UP HORNETS' NEST

WASHINGTON — The United States Civil Service Commission last week started something it probably won't be able to finish when it barred men and women over 45 years of age from taking competitive examinations for Federal positions.

The commission's startling decision stirred up a hornets' nest in congressional and administrative circles. Opposition is so pronounced that President Roosevelt is expected to put his foot down on any such "foolishness."

First to train his guns on the order was Congressman John J. Cochran (Dem., Mo.), who filed a protest with the Commission and then carried the issue to the White House.

Declaring that he is 52 years old and considers himself "still pretty good," the Missouri Congressman said the "amazing" age limit struck a blow at the recovery program by making it difficult for men and women in the prime of life to obtain jobs.

Sets Bad Example

Cochran regarded it as "extremely unfortunate" that Uncle Sam should set an example that private employers will be only too quick in adopting.

"If this policy is adopted," Cochran said, "then we might as well prepare to provide old-age pensions for all over 45 years of age. I say the man who is mentally and physically sound, even though he is 60 years of age, should be permitted

to take examinations."

Similar views were voiced by Senator Robert F. Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), who condemned the commission's action as "wrong and foolish," and added:

"It reaches the height of absurdity at this time, when we are trying to turn heaven and earth to remedy unemployment. If the decision is not rescinded before Congress convenes I shall take steps in the Senate to correct this foolishness."

Mistake, Says Miss Perkins

Equally outspoken was Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who said:

"The government would make a great mistake in not permitting men and women over 45 years to take civil service examinations."

"In my experience, I have found that the enthusiasm of youth and the mature outlook of elderly people combine for the most efficient service. Young persons alone would be of little help. They need the mature judgment of old persons equipped with a definite mental stability."

The commission's defense is that heads of departments refuse to accept job applicants over the age dead line it has established. That put it up to the members of the President's cabinet. They discussed the matter at the last cabinet meeting and denied that they were responsible. Bureaucrats in subordinate positions are considered responsible.

MILLIONS OF TAXPAYERS' MONEY SQUANDERED ON MAIL SUBSIDIES

(Those who have been following with amazement the revelations of the senate investigating committee headed by Sen. Black which has been probing ship subsidies may be wondering just how these gigantic raids on the U. S. treasury were engineered. The curious may rest assured that these things don't "happen"—they were as carefully planned as any million dollar postoffice robbery in which the lately lamented Gus Winkler was accused of having a hand. Only the treasury raids were, in theory at least, legal, while Mr. Winkler was forced to meet up with district attorneys and judge for his wrong doings. The big shipping concerns got theirs like this (and the Black committee found that over \$405,000,000 had been lifted from the public till in the past five years): In 1928, when Mr. Coolidge didn't choose to run and the great Engineer was preparing to take over the wheel of the ship of state, the Merchant Marine act was passed. For a long time the big ship owners had been trying to get a subsidy out of congress, but even that Old Guard controlled body balked at such a bare-faced treasury raid. So, under the cloak of the Merchant Marine act, which was nothing more than a subsidy bill under another name, the same thing was done. Into the hands of the Shipping Board was put the power to ladle out, not millions but hundreds of millions to favorite shipping corporations. Previous to the passage of the Merchant Marine act, foreign mails on American or foreign ships were carried at the rate of 80 cents a pound or less, depending on the distance. After the act was passed, foreign ships, that is, ships owned by foreign corporations, still received 80 cents a pound. American ships, ships owned by corporations with American charters, received all kinds of prices for carrying mail in the form of government subsidies. In some cases the poundage rate was as high as \$100,000 per pound, considering the amount of mail handled and the subsidy paid. Here is a summary of what happened to just a few steamship mail routes when the disguised subsidy went into effect. The tabulation should be credited to Mr. W. M. Collins, president of the Railway Mail association.—Editor's Note.)

The Export Steamship Corporation operates a line between New York and Tunis. Let us take the sailing listed as of June 20, 1931, being the steamer Examiner. This is a route of 4,194 miles, with the mileage rate \$2.50 per mile. On that sailing, this steamer carried 851 pounds of parcel post mail. The cost under the former weight basis would have been \$68.08, but under the contract provisions of the Merchant Marine act the actual payment made for carrying those 851 pounds of parcel post on that one trip was \$10,485.

Let us take another trip by the steamer Examiner, of the same corporation, sailing Jan. 15, 1931, from New York to Naples. This route is 4,436 miles, with the mileage rate of \$2.50. On this trip, this steamer carried 4,166 pounds of parcel post. Under the former weight basis the United States government would have paid \$333.28, but under the contract system of the Merchant Marine act this government paid that corporation for that trip \$11,090.

Prices Go Up

Now let us take another sailing of the steamship Exermonth of the same corporation, from New York to Beirut. This route is 5,398 miles, and the mileage rate is \$2.50. On June 25, 1930, the Exermonth sailed with 934 pounds of parcel post, and one pound of letters. Under the former weight system this government would have paid the corporation \$75.52, but under the Merchant Marine contract rate, this government paid for that one trip \$13,495.

Take another sailing of the Steamship Exanthia, on June 15, 1931, of this same

corporation, from New York to Constanza. On this trip there were carried 3,936 pounds of parcel post. Under the former weight basis it would have cost \$314.88, but under the Merchant Marine contract system this government paid \$13,672.50.

Let us look into the route between Boston, Mass., to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, the contractor being the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. This is a route of 237 miles, and the rate per mile is \$8. On June 30, 1929, the steamer Yarmouth sailed with 86 pounds of letters, and 210 pounds of papers. Under the former weight basis this government would have paid \$85.60, but under the Merchant Marine act it paid \$1,896 for that trip.

Was Mail Carried?

Many more individual sailings could be quoted, but let us look at a real route between Savannah, Ga., and Liverpool, England, and Savannah to Bremen, operated by the South Atlantic Steamship company, of Delaware. This company apparently operates a line of freighters over these routes, one route being 3,630 miles, and the other 4,149 miles. The rate per mile is \$2.50, applying to about 10 of these freighters. Between Jan. 5, 1929, and June 30, 1931, these ships made 93 trips between these ports. As to any need of mail service on such a route, that does not seem to be considered. Mail from Savannah port could be routed by New York, and set on one of the liners and be delivered in foreign ports probably weeks before that sent on these freighters. Viewing the record, raises a grave doubt as to the actual mail carried. In the 93 trips made, the amount of first class mail listed is just 110 pounds over a period of two and a half years, and the amount of the news-

papers listed as being carried on these 93 trips is 496 pounds.

During the first few months of the operation of this route, a few pounds of parcel post mail was carried, but since July 15, 1929, no parcel post mail has been carried. Trip after trip, and year after year, the record shows one pound of letters being carried per trip, and one pound of newspapers per trip, showing two pounds of mail carried. The rate per trip for the one pound of letters, under the weight basis, would have been 80 cents, and 8 cents for the pound of newspapers, but that same trip brought to this corporation \$10,372.50 under the Merchant Marine act. For the period covering two and a half years, with 93 trips, carrying a total weight of mail of 1,200 pounds of all classes, this corporation was paid \$913,170 for these 1,200 pounds of mail. Under the former weight basis it would have been paid for these 1,200 pounds of mail \$178.24. The average mail carried per trip was 13 pounds, and the average pay per trip for \$9,819. The actual cost per pound was \$755.

\$3,375 A Pound

Now, let us not be partial, but see what happens on the route from New Orleans to Rio de Janeiro. This route is 6,233 miles, with a mileage rate of \$2.50. During the fiscal years 1930 and 1931, this line of freighters carried 115 pounds of first class mail, 25 pounds of newspapers, and 21 pounds of parcel post, or a total of 161 pounds of mail of all classes during a two-year period. Had the transportation of this mail been paid for on the former weight basis this shipping corporation would have received \$95.68 during the two-year period. Their compensation under

the Merchant Marine contract system for carrying these 161 pounds of mail during these two years was actually \$607,792.50, or an average cost per pound of \$3,375.

Let us go to the west coast and see what happens there. The Tacoma Oriental Steamship company operates a line of steamers between Tacoma, Hong Kong, Manila, and Shanghai, a route of 8,629 miles, with a mileage rate of \$2.25. From Aug. 1, 1929 to July 19, 1931, there was carried over this route in 46 sailings, 157 pounds of first class mail, 436 pounds of newspapers, 19,982 pounds of parcel post, and 7,141 pounds of foreign closed transit mail. Under the former weight basis the company would have been paid \$2,009.06 to carry this mail, but under the Merchant Marine contract act it was paid \$666,384.75, or 331 times the cost under the former weight basis. Let us just refer to one individual sailing over this route which is the last one recorded under date of June 10, 1931, being the steamer Shelton, which carried one pound of letter mail and received for that trip \$14,915.25.

Soak the Government

Now let us take the coast route along the Pacific from San Francisco to Puerto, Columbia, and later extended to Havana, Cuba. This route is 6,360 miles, with a mileage rate of \$2.50. On the last sailing of record, being June 29, 1931, the steamer Condor carried three pounds of letters. Under the former weight basis it would have cost this government \$2.40, but under the Merchant Marine act it cost the United States \$15,900 to carry that three pounds of mail.

Going back to the Atlantic side, the United States Lines, Inc., operate a line of freighters between New York and via Plymouth, to London. This is a route 3,369 miles in length, and the mileage rate for these steamers is \$6 per mile. On June 12, 1931, the steamer American Merchant sailed with two pounds of letters. Again, under the former weight basis this government would have paid \$1.60, but under the Merchant Marine act it is called upon to pay \$20,214 to carry those two pounds of letters.

POST OFFICE SUBSTITUTE WORKERS SEEK BETTER TREATMENT UNDER NRA

compliance board, after hearing from Uncle Sam's postal employees, decided it would ask government officials why the federal government shouldn't do its part in the recovery program.

The plight of the thousands of substitute postal workers was brought to the attention of the NRA compliance board by representatives of the Big Sioux branch of Substitute Postoffice Employees.

After hearing testimony of the substitute employees, the board indorsed the postal workers' petition and agreed to write the national NRA headquarters and also Postmaster General James Farley expressing sympathy with the substitutes' plight.

Many Near Destitution

Yearly earning of substitute postal employees, the compliance board was informed, now averages less than \$350, which means between \$6 and \$7 a week. Pay checks, the substitutes declared, have been as low as 53 cents for the work which has been obtained in one week. Out of this pay the substitute is expected to feed and clothe his family, buy coal, pay rent, send his children to school, pay insurance and purchase uniforms, they said. Substitutes, they declare, are subject to call 24 hours a day and subject to immediate call from eight to 15 hours a day. They have been known to serve as long as 17 years before receiving appointments.

"After years of faithful apprenticeships," the substitutes declared, "many postal substitutes now are practically unemployed. Under these working conditions the standard of living of the substitute postal employee has been forced far below the standard set by the president. In many cases substitutes have found it necessary to apply for charity, which frequently has

been denied when it was learned these men were government employees."

The present condition, they told, the compliance board, has been brought about as a result of the postal department's decision to effect substantial economies. Regular employees have been furloughed without pay and service curtailed accordingly and 15 per cent wage cuts were given all employees. In addition, they pointed out, when regulars are on sick leave or vacation the service is curtailed to one trip, lessening the hours of the substitutes by that much.

Demands Are Framed

The substitutes quoted a news dispatch which told of a letter from W. A. Julian, treasurer of the United States, to Postmaster General Farley showing for the first time in years the postoffice department is in the clear and for this year, since July 1, there is less than a \$3,000 deficit.

"This means," the statement declared, "the department's main reason for not giving us regular positions is no longer valid. Since July 1 the postoffice deficit has been practically wiped out. Thus the department is in a position to grant our requests."

The substitutes, in making suggestions for relief of the condition, request restoration of the 15 per cent wage cut; appointment, where vacancies exist, of all substitutes to regular appointments; a minimum salary of \$1,000 a year at the prevailing basic rate of pay for all substitutes who have not been appointed to regular positions; a guarantee of not less than four nor more than eight hours of work a day for substitutes, and continuous employment of substitutes with no more than a two-hour interruption.

500,000 WANDERERS ARE RIDING THE RAILS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An army of 500,000 men, women and children is "riding dead-head" on the nation's railroads.

The extent to which this appalling situation is a menace to train crews was disclosed this week by T. E. Pratt, chief agent of the Burlington.

"Whole families have turned hobo," Pratt said. "It is not unusual to find as many as 150 free riders on a single freight train. Almost every train hauls from 25 to 100 of them."

"While the professional tramp doesn't mind being put off a train, the new class of wanderers object and often retaliate by damaging railroad property or making accident hazards for the trains."

He declared that many hundreds of the drifters are killed and injured every year.

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MIDWEST FREE PRESS

MUSCATINE, IOWA

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Trusts Are Endangering American Free Speech

Free speech is being endangered by the Radio Trust of the United States. Previous articles have told how independent radio stations are being eliminated one by one to make room for more chain stations; how National Broadcasting Company, General Electric, Radio Corporation of America and other big corporations are intertwined, all working to extend the radio monopoly on the North American continent as well as seeking to broaden their power to Central and South America. Financiers control radio in the United States and misuse their great power. A combination of dirty jokes, advertising balderdash and propaganda assails the ears of radio listeners. The Federal Radio Commission's part in extending the monopoly was also shown; how the Commission's large staff of lawyers, engineers and free speech suppression experts cooperate to help the big chains and hinder the small independent station.

While the Trust has been gobbling up all the channels in sight, 210 independents have been crammed on six channels. Trust stations have more power, less interference and other advantages—all through arrangements of the Federal Radio Commission. The Radio pirates, having seized power in the United States and Canada, tried to extend their monopoly to Mexico and other countries on this hemisphere but failed.

Apparently there is little hope for radio justice from the Federal Radio Commission, but some members of Congress and other proponents of free speech have suggested abolition of the Commission. The government spends hundreds of thousands each year to "regulate" radio and the Radio Trust doesn't pay a nickel for it. But National Broadcasting Company made \$25,895,959.34 and Columbia, \$11,621,424.31 in 1932.

One way to clear the ether would be to force chain stations to synchronize — all broadcast on the same wave length. The Trust's own representatives claimed synchronization experiments were successful back in 1930, but since then they have said little on the subject—if the plan were put through it would endanger their monopoly.

The National Association of Broadcasters, Inc., mouthpiece of the radio chains in its proposed code submitted to the NRA admits its members numbering only 39.8 per cent of all radio stations control 81 per cent of the nation's radio business.

By JAMES R. CONNOR,
Editor of the Free Press
(Continued from last week)

But the 71st Congress in 1930 amended section 16 to read:

"Sec. 16. (a) An appeal may be taken, in the manner hereinafter provided, from decisions of the commission to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in any of the following cases:

"(1) By any applicant for a station license, or for renewal of an existing station license, or for modification of an existing station license, whose application is refused by the commission.

"(2) By any licensee whose license is revoked, modified, or suspended by the commission.

"(3) By any other person, firm, or corporation aggrieved or whose interests are adversely affected by any decision of the commission granting or refusing any such application or by any decision of the commission revoking, modifying, or suspending an existing station license.

"Such appeal shall be taken by filing with said court within twenty days after the decision complained of is effective, notice in writing of said appeal and a statement of the reasons therefor, together

with proof of service of a true copy of said notice and statement upon the commission. Unless a later date is specified by the commission as part of its decision, the decision complained of shall be considered to be effective as of the date on which public announcement of the decision is made at the office of the commission in the city of Washington."

Expensive Court Fights

Meaning that the Commission may with one day's notice cancel the license and broadcasting facilities of any station, and the only recourse for the unlucky station owner is an expensive and often lengthy court fight. Note also that instead of being permitted to appeal the decision in his own district, as the law originally provided the station owner must start his legal battle in Washington with its consequent greater expense in transporting witnesses, evidence and legal talent. The amended law further hampers the station owner by providing however "that the review of the court shall be limited to questions of law and that findings of fact by the Commission, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive unless it shall clearly appear that the findings of the Commission are arbitrary or capricious." Thus the appeal usually resolves itself into a complicated technical legal battle with little consideration of the basic facts in the case. All of which means more expense for the radio station owner, unfortunate enough to have incurred the Commission's displeasure.

Now let us see what the radio law says about censorship. Section 29 of the 1927 act states:

"Sec. 29. Nothing in this Act shall be understood or construed to give the licensing authority the power of censorship over the radio communications or signals

transmitted by any radio station, and no regulation or condition shall be promulgated or fixed by the licensing authority which shall interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communications. No person within the jurisdiction of the United States shall utter any obscene, indecent, or profane language by means of radio communication."

Nothing in that law to allow the Commission to take such powers unto itself that some citizens of the United States are penalized for uttering what they believe to be the truth concerning religion, medicine and politics, and buttress their statements with proof!

The Radio Commission saw to it that another "fault" in the radio act was corrected. The original act of 1927 provided the Radio Commissioners would receive \$10,000 yearly for their first year of service and \$30 daily thereafter for "each day's attendance upon sessions of the commission or while engaged upon work of the commission and while traveling to and from such sessions, and also their necessary traveling expenses." Thirty dollars daily was fairly good pay even back in 1927, but since that time the law has been amended so the Commissioners get their \$10,000 yearly whether they are working or not. Not a bad political plum in addition to the "connections" it makes possible.

But the \$10,000 salary for each of the five commissioners is small compared to the hundreds of thousands spent by the Commission each year on "incidentals." Its general counsel is allowed a salary of \$10,000 yearly and three assistants each at \$7,500 yearly. But not content with that, the Commission sought other legal help and the 70th Congress in March, 1929 authorized the Commission to appoint

any or all extra assistants necessary to its legal staff.

(To be continued)

NEED JOB INSURANCE STATES MISS PERKINS

Before a meeting of child welfare workers in New York City, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins renewed her demand for job insurance and gave new reasons why the country must come to it.

There are, she said, 6,000,000 children in want and misery, being kept alive by relief agencies, whose plight is due solely to the failure of industry to care for workers during slack periods.

"Employment insurance," declared Miss Perkins, "is needed to provide definite security to workers, their children and other dependents."

"We must demand that business evolve a method of preventing unemployment, so that we won't have recurrent periods of unemployment in which children are the chief sufferers."

"If workers had such insurance, loss of jobs would not leave them destitute and almost immediately the objects of public or private charity, as has been so often the case in recent years."

"While Wisconsin is the only state to pass an unemployment insurance law so far, there is a growing movement now under way to bring about legislation along these lines in other states."

"Those of us who are interested in child welfare should earnestly back this movement as one method of achieving the goal of happy childhood for which we are striving."

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FARMER BUYING POWER DECLINE IS CONTINUING

WASHINGTON — Pre-war purchasing power for the American farmer now is farther away from mathematical realization than on May 15, three days after the farm adjustment act became law.

A dozen major programs had been launched by the farm adjustment administration. Most, true, were still far from the stage where their creators look for fruit; but the buying power of the average unit of produce planted, cultivated and harvested by the farmer had lost rather than gained in potency.

Statistics compiled by the bureau of agricultural economics, made showed that the farmer's purchasing power on May 15 was 61 per cent of the pre-war period, 909 to 1914, but that for the week, Oct. 11 to Oct. 18, the last surveyed, his purchasing power was 59 per cent of pre-war.

Farm prices moved up fast, bulged, receded, but still were above the May 15 level from October 11 to 18, but the slump in the farmer's buying power was largely accounted for by the increase in the average prices paid for dozens of articles which he needed for his family and to carry on his business.

Using the figure 100 to represent pre-war level, the prices paid to farmers on May 15 were represented by the figure 62, or 38 per cent under pre-war. At the same time, the average prices paid for the things he commonly needed was shown by the bureau's index as 101, or 1 per cent above pre-war.

For the period October 11 to 18, the price paid farmers was 68, or 6 points over May 15, and 32 per cent under pre-war. But the prices farmers pay, meantime, had risen to 116.5 or 16.5 per cent over pre-war.

LIGHTS BRING 200 EGG AVERAGE

An annual egg production of a little more than 200 eggs per hen has been secured for the second consecutive year through the use of electric lights on the poultry flock by Bruce Wilson, Kansas poultryman.

Wilson uses a clock to turn on the lights at 5:30 in the morning and to turn them off at day break. He uses two 40 watt lights in each 20-foot section of the house. The lights carry reflectors, and hang over the feed hoppers. The hens have feed available in the feeders when they come off the roosts early in the morning. It shortens the time between feeding periods and gives the birds the necessary feed for egg production and for maintaining their body weight.

INSURANCE COMPANY LAND

Insurance companies are by far the largest holders of corporate land in Iowa, according to a study by economists of Iowa State College.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb. Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

JOIN NOW



ACT TODAY

FARMER STRIKERS TO MEET NOV. 15

WASHINGTON — Iowa farmers are expected to take a leading part in the second national farm conference at Chicago on Nov. 15 sponsored by the Farmers National Committee for Action according to officials of the committee.

At that time a nation-wide farm strike "will be a special issue" for deliberation, it was said. The national committee for action, in contrast to the Milo Reno farm holiday groups, is actively supporting picketing by farm strikers, although it has had no part in organizing or calling the present strike.

Milk Strike

Special emphasis will be laid on the possibility of a national milk strike, although the officials of the national committee are frankly dubious as to the feasibility of the strike method to cover any large number of commodities or over any great length of time.

The national committee for action last December sponsored a conference here which drew 300 delegates. Its officials now claim this number will probably be doubled at the Chicago conference and that representatives from forty-one states will attend.

In a statement here the committee said:

"Ruined farmers are sweeping into militant action in the middle west. By stopping a hundred trucks near Sioux City on the first day of the strike the farmers are over-riding the leaders of the National Farm Holiday association who have called on farmers not to picket but 'go fishing'."

The Farmers National Committee for Action supports these striking farmers and is using its facilities to strengthen the farmers' position by encouraging them to draw their own ranks and to stand solidly with their allied city workers who also are struggling against unnecessary ruin.

Meetings With Strikers

Organizations connected with the Farmers National Committee for Action are holding meetings with striking farmers and are helping to develop this representative leadership from the active ranks. In response to the call of the national committee, J. J. Scheffek, president of the Nebraska Farmers Holiday association, an organization of 30,000 farmers, has announced the organization's full support of all striking farmers.

"Farmer delegates to the farmers second national conference in Chicago on Nov. 15, announce that farm strike will be a special issue in their deliberations."

Vegetable Packers Win Strike Seeking Higher Pay Scales

SALINAS, Calif. — Led by Joseph M. Casey, organizer of the American Federation of Labor in California, Local 18211, Vegetable Packers Association of California, and some 3,000 sympathizers won a strike, gaining an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent in hourly wages.

The strike was conducted in perfect order and settled to the advantage of the strikers.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

FARM RELIEF

An extract from the resolution adopted by the nine-state governor conference called by Governor Herring of Iowa.

We recommend that the president exercise the grant of power given him by congress under the monetary section of the agricultural adjustment act to inflate the currency under proper safeguards and control, and

We further suggest and recommend that the fourth Liberty loan to be paid in new currency issued by the government instead of re-funding same with another interest bearing bond issue.

Regarding the operation of the farm credit administration we make the following recommendations:

1. Permit all applications for farm loans without requiring application fee in advance, deducting such fee from proceeds of loans, if and when loans are made.

2. To order a reappraisal on applications where the appraiser has recommended less than 75 per cent prescribed by the commissioners' loans, and that these reappraisals be made without cost to the borrower. Also, where there may be a general disagreement as to property values of a given area, that a committee of farmers be given an opportunity to present their views regarding the normal value of the property of that area.

3. Appraisals should be made and loans approved in the amount of the full 75 per cent of the normal values, and, if necessary, such changes be made in the personnel in the various land banks as will be necessary to carry out the intention of the act and the policies of President Roosevelt and Governor Morgenthau.

4. It is also the opinion of the governors present that the rate of interest charged on federal loans cannot be met with the present prices of farm commodities, and that we recommend a substantially lower rate of interest on all federal loans to farmers.

5. We favor the appointment and use of farm debt conciliation committees to assist the farmers in the applications for these loans

FARMS AND MORTGAGES

Dear Editor:

I have received letters from farmers in Iowa and Illinois. Some want to know what I think of the National Farmers Holiday Association move, "Well it shows that the farmers are organizing."

Another asks, can I regain my farm that was foreclosed three years ago? "It can be regained." Others think if the government would turn them over a large amount of money that would be the right and proper thing—if our government would give every man in the United States a Christmas present of one thousand dollars in gold would he be any better off than if he went to the bank and borrowed a thousand dollars and gave a mortgage on his home as security? Sometime later he must go to the bank and pay back this thousand dollars with interest.

Failing to do this the bank will take his home and he will be disposed. If he received from the government a present of a thousand dollars later he must pay the government one thousand dollars and interest; failing to do this his home will be taken and he will be dispossessed. The only difference is the bank calls it a mortgage sale and the government calls it a tax sale. One letter written in a shaky hand reads, "My farm is to be foreclosed, what can I do to save it. When we are forced to leave our home what will become of my poor

and the adjustments that may be necessary in order to complete the loans.

In co-operation with the efforts of the president of the United States to prevent mortgage foreclosures and evictions, we agree to use any and all means within our executive power to defer the foreclosure of mortgages upon farms and homes, and evictions resulting from the expiration of the redemption period, following mortgage foreclosures upon such farms and homes until such mortgagees shall have had a reasonable opportunity to avail themselves of the credit facilities offered by the federal government.

little girls? I wish they were dead." Poor soul a wail of despair from a heart that is breaking.

Others would like to know how they can refinance their mortgage of \$50 an acre, \$75 and \$100 an acre—and those farms will not pay the cost of production it is better for the farmer to be the peasant on the farm and pay homage to the landlord in New York then to undergo a debt that he can never pay.

If farmers were organized as they should be they could tell "King Morgan" and his preferred list what they would do and how they would do it. The farmer can save his farm and his neighbors farm that was foreclosed. First the farmer must organize not next spring or after harvest—but now. Then have the National Farmers' Union send out a decree to the farmers of the nation, (to pay no taxes and pay no interest) until farm mortgages are reduced to the actual value of the farm and that all farms foreclosed since Jan. 1929 must be returned to the rightful owner, "and that there will never be a crop raised on any farm that was foreclosed until those terms are complied with."

According to our unjust law the farmer's equity in his farm is all gone, and the banker's equity is the farm.

Why should the banker expect more for the farm than its actual value? The bankers say this will spoil the farmers' credit and the next time he wants to borrow money on his farm he can't. Well that is just fine. I hope to see the day when the farmer or the working man cannot mortgage his home.

John Daly,
Long Beach, Calif.

RED CLOVER SEEDINGS

New seedings of red clover should not be pastured with hogs or sheep, but excessive blooming should be checked by pasturing with cattle or by clipping.

The old type of politician is said to be beyond his depth now, but he may be so full of wind that he'll float.

COST OF PRODUCTION

for farm products will not be accomplished without organization. Join the U.F.F.A., which advocates justice for every American farmer! Dues \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this fee.

JOIN THE FIGHT FOR FARMERS' RIGHTS

UNITED FEDERATION OF AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.,
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.,
Secretary

LETTERS FROM READERS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Needy Being Given Some Pork Unfitted For Human Feeding

Dear Editor:

Am enclosing a clipping from our daily paper about pork that was shipped here for needy people. It came from Dubuque, Iowa, and was not fit to eat. Shortly before this shipment of pork came read an article in your paper about pork being bought in Iowa and sent to the needy, am wondering if it is some of that pork that was in the shipment that came here.

The article from our paper follows:

"The matter of decayed government pork being shipped into Bonner county for relief purposes was aired at a meeting Saturday afternoon at the courthouse, where Senator James P. Pope was the speaker and Congressman Compton I. White was present.

"Judge E. E. Hunt brought up the matter of the putrid pork and asked the senator to look into the matter, as some were of the opinion that the packers were withholding the pork which has been recently killed and shipping old cold storage products instead.

"J. M. Hartley of Sagle, who was present at the Sagle store when some of the meat was delivered by County Commissioner Charles P. Murphy, displayed a piece of the questionable pork and there was no question as to its being unfit for human consumption.

"Mr. Murphy had a case of the pork in his automobile for delivery in his district and when this was opened it was found to be in the same putrid condition.

"The pork was packed by the Dubuque Packing company of Dubuque, Iowa, and bore the U. S. inspection stamp.

"Mr. Pope and Mr. White agreed to wire the secretary of agriculture at once and have an investigation made."

George O'Donnell,
Sandpoint, Idaho

Believes Doctors' Fees Are Too High

Dear Editor:

Here are some news articles relative to things your paper is interested in.

You will note in the doctors' fees that they are perfectly willing to charge plenty for their doze.

In the claim made by the farmer in the tuberculin test, it brings out a new idea in regard to "law" if there is any such stuff.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Constitutionality of the state tuberculin test law is attacked in an appeal filed in the state supreme court Monday by Carl Anderson who was convicted in Henderson county court on a charge of violating the law.

Anderson was fined \$500 for refusing to submit a herd of herd of cattle to tuberculin tests by agents of the state department of agriculture.

He contends the tuberculin test law is a violation of the constitution because it deprives persons of the "freedom of possession, use

and enjoyment of property."

Here is another from the St. Louis Star showing that the prices are set high but always with the proviso "and up." The doctors know how to up prices all right.

The bulletin of the St. Louis Medical Society, published today, gives the complete fee schedule approved recently by the society. About 200 fees for different services of physicians and surgeons are listed.

While a high and low fee are given in each case, the words "and up" are added. For example, a consultation visit, under the general office fees, is listed as from \$2 to \$10 "and up." Other office fees are:

Dressing or minor treatment \$2 to \$10 and up
Insurance certificate \$2 to \$25 and up
Letter of advice \$2 to \$10 and up
Extended physical examination \$5 to \$100 and up

Written opinion \$10 to \$500 and up
Telephone advice \$1 and up
Telephoning a prescription \$2 and up
Vaccination \$2 to \$25 and up

Fees for day visits are from \$3 to \$5 and up, while those for night visits are from \$5 to \$25 and up. An extra charge of \$1 and up is made for each mile for a visit more than two miles away.

Surgical operations range from \$3 to \$5,000 and up. Eye operations are from \$2 to \$2,000. Removal of tonsils is listed at from \$25 to \$500. A simple mastoid operation is from \$100 to \$1,000. X-ray examinations are from \$10 to \$100, except in the case of teeth, when a fee of \$2 may be charged.

Resolutions accompanying the schedule discourage contract practice and the giving of free medical service to anyone able to pay for it.

Any man today would like to travel at pay of one dollar a mile. And if the doctors want to be technical there is not a soul who is "unable to pay." The poor jobless man may not have anything today, but some day he may make a dollar, and when that time comes instead of buying food, he should pay his doctor bill.

J. F.
St. Louis, Mo.

AGAINST 9-FOOT CHANNEL

Dear Editor:

Congressman Fred Biermann of Iowa has no timidity in denouncing the proposed expensive nine foot channel and I agree with him. The project is not worthy of profitable consideration.

Captain Walter Blair and Captain A. E. Batchelor, both pilot and shipbuilders for years agree with many others that the nine foot channel will bring no lasting good to the river towns. Here is what Congressman Biermann has to say of the nine foot channel and it is food for thought for the thoughtless who want to waste the government's money:

"The proposed 9-foot channel in the upper Mississippi river is a project evidently much misunderstood. The plan is to build a channel that will be 9 feet deep, measured from the bottom of the river. This depth it is proposed to maintain with dams built clear across the river about every 30 miles.

"The project was authorized in July, 1930. At that time the cost was estimated at \$98,000,000. A year later the cost was estimated at \$124,000,000. Judging by the records of similar governmental projects, it is fair to say that this project will cost the government at least \$300,000,000. It will cost far more than that sum if the consequential damages through seepage and the like are paid for.

"Three hundred millions would build 15,000 miles of paving at \$20,000 a mile. That is equivalent to more than four paved highways from New York City to San Francisco.

"The estimated cost of the upkeep of this channel is \$1,700,000

a year. Those who are at all familiar with the silting of the Mississippi river feel that \$3,000,000 per year will more nearly be accurate. That upkeep charge would build another 150 miles of paving each year.

"Men who have had experience with river traffic as a rule declare that it will be impossible to make a 9-foot channel a practical thing. The channel either will be a success or it will not be a success.

"If it is a success it will take its business away from the largest taxpayers in Iowa, the railroads. They paid into the county treasuries of the state of Iowa more than \$7,000,000 in taxes last year. The railroads are now operating at less than half capacity. Nearly one million railroad men now are out of work.

"It seems indeed almost criminal to attempt to set up another transportation system to still further undermine the railroads, and to throw still more railroad men out of work. It is well to bear in mind that the savings banks, insurance companies, hospitals and colleges of the United States have more than \$6,000,000,000 invested in railroad bonds. I cannot believe that the people of the United States want to undermine the security for those bonds.

"If the 9-foot channel is not a success, the expenditure of \$300,000,000 in the river is a criminal waste of public funds.

"Whether the project would be a success or a failure, it would bring about certain results about which there can be no controversy. It would destroy nearly all of the 90,000 acres of wild life refuge which we now have within the banks of the Mississippi river, and which the government has acquired at considerable expense. It would flood, and therefore destroy, the large timber tracts on the low lands.

"The silting of the river would destroy the clam beds and with them the livelihood of the clammers. It would close the button factories along the Mississippi. It would destroy commercial fishing. It is sheer folly for anyone to say that the building of these dams will not destroy fishing. Frequently some of the proponents of the channel quote the Bureau of Fisheries as saying that the dams will not damage fishing.

"Dr. Ellis of the Bureau of Fisheries, under date of Nov. 29, 1930, made some such statement based upon the assumption that there would be an "elimination of unnecessary erosion silt from the Mississippi river, and the removal of various municipal wastes from the stream." Of course, the silt cannot be eliminated and the silting of these stagnant pools will end fishing in the Father of Waters. The stagnant pool above the Hastings dam is a rather extreme example. That pool is not only ruined by silting, but also by the sewage from the Twin Cities. Even now there is a stench from that pool, and during hot weather it is said that it can be smelled 10 miles.

"It is well to remember that the congress which first approved the project did so without an opportunity for the opposition to be heard. It is also well to remember that the congress that recently adjourned, after extensive hearings, did not appropriate a single dollar for the continuation of this work. The money that will be expended in the near future on this criminal folly has been allotted to the work by the public works administrator.

"For decades we have heard the great outcry against the 'pork barrel.' The upper Mississippi river 9-foot channel is as clear a case of 'pork barrel' as this country has ever had inflicted on it."

W. F. Nelson,
Muscatine, Iowa

WORKERS AND FARMERS

Dear Editor:

If men are put to work in the cities, we won't have any surplus. The farm strike idea would be all right if products could be withheld without violence, and with the co-operation of all farmers. But it can't be done. If the government will make jobs for all the unemployed in the cities, the farmer will prosper. But so far, the NRA has been of no help to us. The idea is all right, but there's too much chiseling. President Roosevelt is doing the best he can, but the postoffice department is taking jobs away from men while the government is trying to convince other businesses they should hire more.

L. H.,
Carlisle, Ia.

PAUPERS' GRAVES

Dear Editor:

There was in our country a people we called the leisure class who had retired from active business. They had money, stocks, bonds, and securities. They viewed the future as a haven of comfort, leisure, and rest.

In 1929 when the legalized robbers from the biggest gambling hell in the world went on their debauch of misery and destruction there were no laws to safeguard or protect our people.

They lost billions of dollars values melted like frost in the sun rays.

Fortunes were swept away. The rich of today was the pauper of tomorrow.

Those are the people that built our cities, our churches, our schools, our parks, and our high-

ways. They also built the poor houses, and now they are denied the shelter of their walls, on account of all being filled to overflowing.

Our government will give some steady employment for twenty years and at the end of twenty years they are pensioned for life.

Are the poor misfortunates who lost their life savings through no fault of their own entitled to any consideration? If not, the sooner they reach paupers' graves that they are nearing, the better it is for them.

John Daly,
Long Beach, Calif.

BANK PRESIDENT MADE BIG MONEY

The Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland, which failed, owing its depositors more than \$100,000,000, had a hard time getting along for some time before the failure occurred. They felt it necessary to doctor up a statement for the public by listing \$7,000,000 in outstanding checks as deposits. To keep from going to the wall they borrowed freely from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. After it was all over, the Ohio senate investigating committee discovered that the president of the trust company, in the year 1930, not only received a salary of \$90,000, but, in addition, voted himself a bonus of \$15,000, plus a Christmas gift of \$3,750, a total of \$108,750 for the year.—From Golden Age.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

TUGWELL FOOD AND DRUG LAW WOULD CLOSE 30,000 STORES

(Waterloo, Ia., Courier.)

There is an old saw to the effect that excessive kindness is not conducive to the good health of the recipient. A practical example of the way in which a superabundance of governmental benevolence may react to the disadvantage of the people governed is provided by the Tugwell bill, proposed as a substitute for the food and drug act of 1906.

Prof. Tugwell, one of President Roosevelt's few remaining "brain trusters," visions a Utopia in which there would be no need for medicine closets. In fact, if his suggestions incorporated in the Tugwell bill were to be approved by congress there would be no need for a drug store—at least that part of the drug store where pharmaceuticals are dispensed.

The complete Tugwell bill would fill approximately six or seven pages of the average standard magazine. One writer has observed that to give a fair and careful analysis of all its provisions "would require the combined efforts of six Philadelphia lawyers and an equal number of horse traders." The following quotation, however, provides a sample of one of its dangerous phases:

Section 9.—(a) An advertisement of a food, drug, or cosmetic shall be deemed to be false if in any particular it is untrue, or by ambiguity or inference creates a misleading impression regarding such food, drug, or cosmetic.

Even the layman can discern that those words "ambiguity or inference" are packed with dynamite, particularly when the interpretation of their meaning is left to the discretion of one man or a governmental bureau.

The Tugwell bill provides that: ... an advertisement of a drug shall be deemed to be false if it includes the name of any disease

for which the drug is not a specific cure, but is a palliative, and fails to state with equal prominence and in immediate connection with such name that the drug is not a cure for such disease.

In view of the fact that physicians are generally agreed that there is no drug or no combination of drugs which can give a cure in 100 per cent of any number of cases considered, this provision tends to disclose the real intent of the law—to prohibit self-diagnosis and self-medication.

It is conservatively estimated that with strict enforcement of this law and a practical elimination of drug advertising, fully 30,000 drug stores would be closed within a short period of time. Ramifications of the law would affect wholesale drug houses, manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, foods, and cosmetics, to say nothing of manufacturers of glass, boxes, and tin cans.

Shakespeare observed that "The quality of mercy is not strained," but he reckoned without the quality of the mercy dispensed in the Tugwell bill. In this case it's not only strained, it's taut—taut enough to threaten a barrier to circulation of the life blood of an important American industry.

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



SLEEPING SICKNESS

Both medical men and laymen are interested in what is going on these days at the County Hospital of St. Louis, Mo. There, in an isolated ward, 69 persons are in a stupor from which physicians are unable to rouse them. Some have been asleep for days, others for weeks. Thirteen patients have died without waking, while 55 other patients have managed to shake off their strange drowsiness and return to their homes and normal occupations, although they still are under medical observation.

Not very much is known about encephalitis, the form of sleeping sickness which afflicts these St. Louis patients. Not only is the germ unknown, but the means of infection and distribution has not yet been detected. The superintendent of the County Hospital thinks the present run of cases began with an outbreak of mosquitoes, so authorities in St. Louis are busily pouring oil on all patches of standing water and are appealing to residents to remove tin cans, drain off ponds and take other precautions.

It is to be hoped this will have an effect. In the meantime laboratory specialists of the United States Public Health Service have undertaken a study of the 69 current cases in the hope they may find some clue to the mystery of this unusual disease, which fortunately does not appear to be spreading very fast.

The above is taken from the Detroit Free Press of August 23. It certainly is wonderful how these "wise guys" can run around a light and never see it. A person really interested in finding out the truth could trace this entire epidemic to "serum." But to do that would hurt the most profitable business the doctor has ever found, unless it is the "expert testimony" graft.

A bunch of monkeys, according to the news report of this scare, will be inoculated and tortured so that the eyes of the public will be obscured from the "truth about the matter." These poor animals will be watched by a bunch of "learned individuals" who will report some wonderful discovery, but the fact that serum will produce sleeping sickness and encephalitis and other brain disturbances will not be produced! Why? Money from serum sales is your honest answer. We quote from the English Vaccination Inquirer. Read it and then use that brain God gave you.

Encephalitis Following Vaccination
G. Bergman ("Hygeia" September 15, 1932, p. 673) discusses the problem of encephalitis provoked by vaccination, and illustrates his observations with notes of five cases which occurred in Sweden early in 1932. Though complications of vaccination referable to the central nervous system were observed even in Jenner's time, and have cropped up sporadically at later dates, it seems certain that during the last eight or nine years vaccination encephalitis has occurred with unprecedented frequency. The outbreak described by the author was a sequel to the occurrence of nine cases of smallpox in January, 1932, in Malmo. Late in January and early in February 87 per cent of the town's population were vaccinated, a total of 112,724 vaccinations. Between February 13th and 21st five patients, whose ages ranged from 46 to 68 years, were admitted to the hospital suffering from acute diseases of the central nervous system. The first three recovered completely. The fourth patient began to show signs of Parkinsonism. The fifth case was too recent for an opinion to be formed as to the ultimate issue. In marked contrast with the observations made in England and Austria all the present author's patients were

revaccination cases, and he notes that in Kaiser's series of eighty Austrian cases there were only seven revaccination cases. The incubation period in the author's material ranged from ten to fifteen days, whereas in the Dutch statistics this period in the overwhelming majority of cases was within the narrow limits of eleven and twelve days. The source of the vaccine used was the same in only two of the five cases. It is possible that the season of the year played a part in the origin of these cases, for Bastiaanse has shown that in Holland they are most frequent, relative to the number of vaccinations, in February. — The Truth Teller.

CATARACTS

Cataract can frequently be cured without surgical operation provided the patient is willing to carry out instructions faithfully to the very letter. Usually patients are not willing to undergo a prolonged fast or repeated short fast for the purpose of getting rid of the cataract.

Doctors "Wonderful" States This Writer

Dear Editor:
Here is a clipping from a big daily paper:

Fathers May Be Able to Nurse Babies

AKRON, Ohio—(AP)—Although qualifying his statement, Dr. Oliver Kamm of Detroit says "it is entirely within the realm of possibility" that "fathers soon will be nursing their babies."

He spoke before the Ohio-Michigan section of the American Chemical society, adding that he didn't want to make an out and out prediction concerning the fathers "from this platform."

Dr. Kamm announced the discovery of an extract of the posterior pituitary gland, a single injection of which "will stimulate the lacteal glands of mothers" and permit any mother in normal health to nurse her babies at the breast. Experiments with cats, he said, showed the gland extract enabled tom cats to nurse kittens.

My it is wonderful what the A. M. A. doctors can do now days ? ? ? Just think of all the cancer cases they have cured with X-rays, surgery and operations?? And just think, they can make the tom cats nurse kittens? And the good doctor states that it may be possible to inject an extract into the fathers so that fathers soon will be nursing babies ? ? ? And one of the leading farm papers published an article where some famous doctor made a wonderful discovery on women's diseases. It is now possible to boil the microbes out of the ladies.

Soon some wise doctor will find some serum that will make life everlasting. I certainly enjoyed Mr. Baker's long letter in the Oct. 26th issue of the Free Press, it is the best letter that I have read for a long time. More power to Mr. Baker. I would like to see good Judge Rutherford, Mr. Baker and Howard Scott of the Technocratic party of the United States, join forces and expose all the crooks. Especially the big boys who have robbed the people and are now preparing the nations of the world for another war. Keep after the dollar masters.

The good Midwest Free Press is getting better right along. Hope XENT comes on the air soon to make life still more interesting.

Well Editor I wish to compliment you on your editorials again. Keep up the good work.

Chas. Beaulieu,
Cumberland, Wis.

IS BAD DIET CAUSING INCREASE IN INSANITY IN UNITED STATES?

By WILLIAM A. MCKEEVER,
A.M., Ph.M., L.L.D.

"One tenth of the population suffers from a disqualifying mental ailment during its life. One in twenty is now some time taking treatment in a hospital for insane cases, and everywhere the wards for treatment of mental cases, as well as the institutions conducted exclusively for that purpose, are crowded almost beyond capacity."

Thus a prominent medical doctor addressed a large state assembly of Middle Western physicians. He was not in the class of alarmist speakers, but was merely giving what he designated as statistical facts. So the question might be asked—Are we all gradually going "nutty"? What is ailing the American people that they should show such an increase of dementia during recent years? Some attribute it to over-work, over-hurry, over-worry about the depression—and other causes. After about a score of years of attention to the matter, I regard insanity as fundamentally a food-and-diet problem, and I shall explain my point of view.

Bad Diet The Main Cause of Insanity

Too many animal products.
Too many wheat products.
Too many sugar products.

These are the three great contributors to the twists and emotional distortions of the American mind today, and in many extreme cases they reach a point which we designate as dementia of some kind. Fermented wastes in the blood and tissues, decayed, toxic material retarded in its elimination from a badly balanced diet, consisting chiefly in excess of certain classes of foods—these conditions slowly contribute nervousness, insomnia, worry and extreme fatigue, leaving their victim depressed, fearful and inclined to resort to dangerous drugs, stimulants or narcotics. It is always a sad story, when you learn of the details from intimate study, as I have done.

Meat, milk, eggs, grease and gravies are the chief offenders in the animal products class. The main trouble is that people do not understand just what they are doing to themselves when they use an excessive amount of these foods heavy with protein, a tissue building material. Since the coming of the automobile, causing a marked reduction in the exercise of walking; since the coming of a vast number of labor-saving machines, with a marked reduction in physical exertion, the relative destruction of

bodily tissue is greatly reduced. Take the instance of man laboring and sweating ten hours a day in field or factory; or a woman, washing, scrubbing ironing. In such occupations there would be much greater destruction of body cells than in the case of the typical non-industrial or sedentary worker of today.

The laborer can use his heavy intake of ham and eggs, steak and milk daily in rebuilding destroyed tissues, but the sedentary worker cannot. In the case of the latter, there being no way of storing the excess, it must be either eliminated by means of extra organic energy, or shoved into the blood, finally to find lodgment in the soft interstices of the flesh. There it slowly decays, forming pus, congestion, irritations, in-

Please turn to page fourteen

WHY BE SICK?

WHY GROW OLD?

Old age is disease. Disease is degeneration. Prevent degeneration and you prevent disease. Our magazine explains the most startling of Nature's strange secrets.

FREE copy on request

HOW TO LIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Hugo, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

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BAKER HOSPITAL

W. W. POTTER, M.D. Lessee

Muscantine Iowa.

IS BAD DIET CAUSING INCREASE IN INSANITY IN UNITED STATES?

(Continued from page thirteen) inflammations and serious disease of some kind. The victim now begins to fight these toxic wastes with drugs, stimulants, artificial eliminants or narcotics. The pain, insomnia, fear and wretchedness involved, all tend to force the mind into strange types of behavior. Dementia of some kind can easily follow.

Too Much Wheat

Wheat starch taken in excess is the next great offender of American health and mentality—too much bread, pastry, breakfast food. Like the animal protein used extravagantly, this cereal starch contributes, through the process of combustion (digestion) a mineral ash or acid, the chief factor in acidosis. It gums the sensitive nerves causing irritability, restlessness, neuritis, neurasthenia, tending again toward mental aberration or dementia. Retarded in its elimination, fermenting in the blood stream and throughout the body, this starch excess contributes its part to pus formations, the eruptive diseases and the debilitating mucus.

Refined, granulated sugar is an equal conspirator with animal protein and cereal starch in the attack on the health of the American public. Fifty years ago we were consuming ten pounds of sugar per capita, annually. Now, we are consuming about 105 pounds per capita. The highly processed, refined sugar has no food value except to contribute heat and energy. It contains no vitamins and no blood minerals. Taken in excess it first brings quick stimulation, then, heavy stupor—drowsiness, weariness, fatigue. Notice the behavior of the typical high school youth of today. Out late nights, at all hours eating candy bars, ice creams, soda-fountain sweets and other heavy sugar doses, he becomes drugged to the marrow. He is a sugar inebriate, tired, droopy, dull, almost incoherent in thought and speech.

The three offending elements in our whole stock of foods have been increased exorbitantly in use and abuse, partly from tradition and partly from commercialization, together with high power publicity and advertising. These run high in trade and production value, and vast numbers of the population depend on the commercial use of them for their living, while thousands of others play them constantly on the stock exchange with a view of profit sharing. The live stock market, the wheat market and the sugar market are big in our purpose and big in our thoughts. "Eat more meat," "Eat more wheat," "Eat more sweets" have long been used as great national watchwords of health, business and wealth production, while we poor ultimate consumers carry on with an overload of toxemia, acidosis and mental aberration. I again assert that the hospital records show that the number of insane patients is rapidly increasing. Crime is a form of insanity and both the insane and the criminal are found to be abnormal in their diet.

More Fruits and Vegetables

Would Save Us

Whereas, the animal, starch and sugar products condemned above contribute through combustion (digestion) a toxic waste, a heavy poison ferment, a deposit of decayed material in the blood and tissues, finally in fatigue, weariness, acidosis and the beginnings of psycho-physical disease, fruits and vegetables do precisely the opposite. These destroy and eliminate all their own waste materials, and have an excess of the alkaline to help destroy a part of the wastes of the three heavy protein-starch-sugar elements. In the course of my dealing with large numbers of cases of mental

unbalance—ranging all the way from irritability and neurasthenia to paranoia, dementia praecox and insane delirium. I have often obtained startling improvements by means of a severe regimen of corrective, restrictive diet. I have seen a paranoic of fourteen years' regular insane hospital confinement restored and released in less than three months of careful diet-therapy plus a small amount of psycho-therapy. I have seen a raving maniac, a once refined and educated woman of four and a half years' unbroken hospital confinement thus brought back to citizenship status. I have seen a man forty years of age, who was confined in many hospitals for a four year period, speechless, indifferent to the world, semi-comatose, utterly unresponsive to all other methods of treatment, slowly brought back to a fair living interest in the world, by means of the same food-and-mind regimen. I have seen a woman of forty-five, who for eighteen months was not known to lose consciousness with sleep, who sat upright night and day, not even going to bed, a paranoic on several subjects—I have seen this case restored and put back into normal behavior with corrective diet and corrective mental discipline.

In general, this diet therapy consists in reducing the animal products, the cereal starches and the refined sugars to a low intake, almost to a zero point, while the fruits and vegetables are correspondingly increased. The arrangement of the new diet as to menus, is always to be determined by the history and present conditions of the subject treated. So, by this simple method of restoring both mind and body at once, you have the following points in view—

1. To reduce the amount of toxic, acid-bearing food materials.
2. To give the blood a healing content by means of the increased quantity of purging fruits and fruit juices.
3. To increase the general vitality by means of corrective vegetable diet.
4. To redirect the mind activity of the patient by persistence and practice, avoiding the errors—insane rehearsals—and repeating many times the new, desired field of thought.

This last point is really easier than it seems to the casual thinker on the subject of insanity. I have found it comparatively easy to move the mind of the demented person from one field of thought to another, and to make the new field sufficiently familiar to become normal for him. As every insane person has streaks of sanity within the field of his thoughts. I simply add to, and build into, the normal part of his mind some required additional areas, these to take the place of what has been abandoned.

Nearly All Can Be Restored

After a great deal of experience with many varieties of cases of dementia I am satisfied that the majority of such unfortunates can be restored to at least a practical status of normalcy, and at least half of them can be restored in full degree. It must be understood that the diet regimen and the restoration of the blood elements and the elimination of the always associated poison toxins, will precede all other measures. Closely connected with the corrective diet and elimination there will be a certain amount of physio-therapy—deep massage, spinal manipulation, the toning bath, and the like. This physical treatment is simple, easy to apply, but most significant in its service of releasing nerve pressure, quickening the circulation of the venous blood, and further speeding the elimination.

After a week or two of this

natural, non-medical health treatment the change in the mind of the patient is usually very marked. It is calmer, less emotional, less erratic. Indeed, he is already on the way to recovery, being especially prepared for his course in mental re-education. "Be you transformed by the renewing of your mind," is a verse in the Old Book, which very well suggests what is to be done with and for the mind of the insane patient. And here the practitioner is required to be patient. The practice rehearsals must often continue at great length. During this period of setting up the new sane psychosis a sudden experience of indigestion or some unusual emotion on the part of the patient may throw him back into the old insane rut and the work is all to be done over again. I had one case, a raving, fighting maniac, who slipped back at least a half dozen times.

No Drugs Necessary

It has been my experience that no drugs, serums, hypodermics or cathartics are necessary in the treatment and cure of any class of dementia. These may act as temporary sedatives, palliatives and purgatives. But before you can make any free headway with a case, the digestive tract must be rid of its putrefaction bacteria, the healthy intestinal flora must be restored, and natural elimination must be set up. Now, all this can usually be accomplished by means of restrictive blood-building, purgative menus, and by no other means.

The right arrangement of fruit juices, heavily administered, with the pulp for bulk; the right selection of vegetables, to contribute the mineral salts in their needed proportion; the right attention to the carbo-hydrates; the right regard for the requirement of natural sweets to supply the place of the refined, de-natured sugar—these served to fit the requirements of the case for a week or two, and you have all the effects of a natural sedative and a natural purgative. As stated above, the demented person is always a bad eater—usually poisoned to the bone with toxemia, a victim of constipation, and the like. But I have never seen a case of constipation which would not yield completely to diet correction, without drugs.

This leads me to say, that drugs, serums, artificial purgatives and sedatives are wholly unnecessary for the treatment and cure of any disease that can be cured. It is the patient's blood which must finally administer the cure, and unless this can be built up into a healthy condition by means of right nurture, no other healing power can reach him. Fortunately we are discovering that practically any and all diseases can be cured easier and more directly by means of drugless systems than by the old methods.

Public Education Needed

I do not see much hope for improvement for the serious burden of dementia until the public becomes willing to practice more sanity in respect to what it eats. Less animal products, wheat products, refined sugar products, and more fruits, vegetables and natural sweets, all properly administered, will in time change the very destiny of the nation, and will relieve us of more than nine-tenths of our insanity. It is only within a period of less than a decade that the best formulas of a restorative food regimen have been properly worked out, and it is therefore too soon for the general public to have obtained this most valuable information.

But when once the people learn a valuable truth they are ready to use it, and they may be depended upon to respond favorably to this diet-for-health idea as soon as we can find a way to place the facts before them. A brief course in the public schools would in time do the work most effectually. A general crusade in the news and magazine press will contribute equally to the end desired. Then, if a systematic course could be

NORMAN BAKER WARNS THAT TUGWELL BILL WILL BANISH HOME REMEDIES

(Continued from page one)

and all should have their equal rights.

Morris Fishbein is reported to be the author of the Tugwell bill, which he handed to Mr. Campbell of the Food and Drug Department, who is using his time, paid for by the taxpayers to lobby for the Tugwell bill.

Tugwell has fallen for their scheme also. There are records of a preparation called Atophan, which is manufactured by an independent firm, and they are censured but the same product is put out by another firm who largely advertises in the A. M. A. medical journal and it is passed O.K. and receives the A. M. A. "endorsed" label.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been made the goat by those who wish to prey upon the name of the President. Maybe they knew it was easier to mislead his wife because President Roosevelt has not much use for doctors and put the White House doctor out, the first president to do that.

It is a crime upon the reputation of intelligence for Mrs. Roosevelt to lend her name to such a vicious bill and certainly lowers respect for her from millions.

She is not to blame, the schemer took her to a department and showed her a lot of misbranded goods, and told her what a shame it was to let firms sell products misbranded. That's true, it is not right, but we have a national law forbidding those things which makes the Tugwell bill unnecessary. That bill is not as it appears—to stop misbranding—it is to place everything medical in the hands of the A. M. A.

Women, we appeal to you to write Mrs. Roosevelt a nice letter and tell her to withdraw her support from the medical trust, the A. M. A. who seeks to pass the Tugwell bill for the express purpose of furthering their monopoly.

Following is a copy of a letter sent to Mrs. Roosevelt by Morris A. Bealle, editor and publisher of Plain Talk magazine, Washington, D. C.:

"My Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

"I note with dismay that you, like Professor Tugwell, have been taken in by the American Medical Association. I hope you will make a real investigation of the propaganda of the medical chamber of commerce before you give any aid to the so-called Tugwell Bill.

"I wish you would look at the evidence I have with regard to the American Medical Association's racket against packaged medicine manufacturers. You would note that those who 'advertise' heavily in medical journals have their products 'approved' by the A. M. A. and those who don't, have their products blackjacked by the same outfit.

"You will find a product, i. e., Atophan, manufactured by a large drug company which 'advertises' heavily; and an almost identical product manufactured by an independent physician, who refuses to 'advertise' as demanded, 'disapproved.' I can show you several other instances which have come to my attention. You will

offered in popular language over the entire radio hook-up, the new system of health conservation would go over successfully.

But ignorance, tradition and prejudice die hard, the records show. In this case they have as their ally the powerful commercial interests long involved in the sale of the food stuffs which are used in such excess. Even the dear old milk cow is destined to take a place in the background as soon as the people can be made to understand how much damage to health and mentality is being incurred from the drinking of so much cold, indigestible, constipating cow's milk. — From Health Culture.

find that the "non-profit" corporation which conducts this scheme makes over \$3,000,000 a year in profit.

"I hope the 'Chamber of Horrors' which you saw is more genuine than the exhibit in the New York Academy of Medicine which shows alleged bones of women alleged to have been killed by 'radium poisoning.' If you will investigate you will find that they died of phosphorus poisoning.

"There isn't the slightest doubt of the need for legislation to cure false advertising. But it should not be confined to products which will increase the 'take' of the American Medical Association. It should apply to all advertised products.

"But, when the medical chamber of commerce attempts to make it a crime for an American citizen to diagnose or medicate himself, it is not only a violation of all concepts of civilization, but a direct violation of Article 9 of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States. Honest officials of the American Medical Association have testified that doctors are wrong in 80 per cent of their diagnoses. This is certainly a far greater percentage of errors than anyone would commit in diagnosing his own trouble.

"If the 'Chamber of Horrors' purports to show that a man named Byers died of radium poisoning, I am afraid the only thing horrible about it is the exhibit itself. I have a carefully worded and guarded letter from the U. S. Bureau of Standards which says that none of the various samples of 'radioactive' water they examined were strong enough to do what the A. M. A. press agents claimed was done to Byers. Besides, any honest physician will tell you that he had very distinct symptoms of a malignant disease which radium had nothing to do with.

"I also have information that Mr. Campbell is violating the law by turning his entire force over to the work of lobbying for a bill conceived and sponsored by a private organization—The American Medical Association. Mr. Campbell has complained that Congress gives him too few men to protect the public from adulterated food and drugs. In fact, he used this statement as an alibi for letting such a huge quantity of poisoned and misbranded Jamaica Ginger get loose in the country and to kill and maim 35,000 American citizens. How does he reconcile this statement to his present activities?

"To show the subversiveness of the American Medical Association, let me call your attention to the fact that they continually try to force the American public to accept services of a single healing cult which a check-up by the Chicago Medical Society discovered has proven inferior to drugless methods by 85 per cent of the people of that city.

"Please don't let the American Medical Association 'take you for a ride' as they appear to have taken Mr. Tugwell, sincere and otherwise capable as he is. INVESTIGATE THIS MATTER before lending the prestige of your name to the most sinister racket in America.

"This magazine gets no advertising from the packaged medicine trade and does not expect any. Therefore, I cannot be accused of having a mercenary motive in opposing this dangerous measure. Plain Talk is interested solely in turning the light of publicity on rackets of all forms with which the American people have been suffering for over twelve years. The Democratic State Committees used Plain Talk to greater advantage than any other agency in the last campaign because we were exposing rackets and crimes of the Mellon regime."

So They Said

Statements By The Great And Near Great

FARM STRIKES

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President in the last three elections.

It can be set down as uncontroversial that the industries where fairly good codes have been set up for workers have been industries where the workers have had the courage and strength either to strike or to threaten successful strike. To deprive workers of this weapon is to surrender the field to the chiselers of whom President Roosevelt and General Johnson complain. It is an inherent tendency in our capitalist society to reduce labor to the status of serfs. Even if the codes were more satisfactory than they are, and better enforced than they will be, to surrender the right to strike is for workers to accept the position of cows, contended cows, perhaps, because of a little more grass, but still milked by someone else.

Now industrial workers who recognize these facts cannot deny to farmers the right to strike even though a food shortage in our cities, greater than it already is, would be a grievous thing. All workers will sympathize with the desire of farmers for prices to give them a decent living. If the farmers cannot get enough by the subsidy for artificial scarcity provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act they are justified in trying more direct action. The Farmers' Holiday Association in outlining its demands and its program shows that it is conscious of the needs of city workers and the unemployed. To win the prices it seeks by the method of strike the workers will have to do what has not been done in agricultural history and they will need an extraordinary spirit and organization. The more I see of the agricultural problem the more fully I am persuaded that for agriculture as for other industries there is no satisfactory solution within the capitalist framework and that even ameliorative measures must be judged on the basis of the forces they set in motion towards that solution. For farmers there can be no solution which leaves untouched the problem of landlordism and tenant farming, taxation, marketing, or a better use of land.

NRA AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Prof. Lindsay Rogers of Columbia university has effectively answered the charge that for newspapers to submit to codes under NRA would imperil the freedom of the press. It has never been explained by those who make this charge how it is possible for a statutory enactment to nullify the constitution. That document, in article I. of the Bill of Rights, forbids congress to pass any law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." Yet they continue to make the charge and wax oratorical about it.

Prof. Rogers makes the point that the constitutional guarantee has never been construed to permit newspapers to ignore workmen's compensation laws, state child labor laws and hours of labor laws. The Milwaukee Journal, advancing the same argument, says that "newspapers can be punished for libel, and so severely punished that they are destroyed, or at least taken from their owners. And they have been."

Under an NRA code, newspapers would bind themselves to an agreement regarding minimum wages and maximum hours. If it were shown that they were violating the agreement, the licensing provisions of the NRA could be invoked. The President, says Prof. Rogers, may ex-

ercise licensing powers "only if he finds that 'destructive wage or price cutting or other activities contrary to the policy of the recovery act' are being practiced, and he must give public notice and hearing before he can act."

All this is remote from the principle of freedom of the press. It merely means that a publisher who does not honor his own signature is to be treated like any other chiseler in any other industry. If he persists in violating his agreement, he can, after public hearing, first be subjected to licensing and next have his license revoked. Similarly, if he persistently violates the libel laws, damages can be recovered against him in court that will destroy his power to operate.

The NRA operates toward newspapers in their character as businesses or as manufacturing enterprises, and not in their role as purveyors of news and opinion. As the Raleigh News and Observer puts it, "It would be a monstrous thing if the freedom of the press should be interpreted to grant to the press, as an industry, freedom from such regulation of its hours and its wages as are required of other business enterprises. To use the freedom of the press as a means of industrial escape for the newspaper business would be a greater blow to the freedom of the press than any regulation of its operations along with other industry could be." This sentiment is heartily indorsed by the Philadelphia Record, the Chattanooga News and many other newspapers. The Record says NRA can affect the freedom of the press no more than would condemnation of a ramshackle publishing plant by a building inspector.

Col. McCormick of The Chicago Tribune says the fight for freedom of the press under NRA is similar to the fight against the Minnesota gag law. The Post-Dispatch participated in the latter fight, and we are unable to detect any basis of comparison. The gag law permitted a single judge's opinion of what was defamatory, regardless of the protection against defamation contained in the state's libel laws, to suppress a publication, without jury trial, and to hold for contempt all of a newspaper's employees if the injunction was violated. That was a violation of freedom of the press, and the United States Supreme court so held.

It may be that many persons are sincerely alarmed over what Col. McCormick and others have to say about newspapers and the NRA. However, the impression is fast gaining ground that it is not freedom of the press that certain newspaper elements are campaigning for, but freedom to escape keeping their agreements under NRA; that these elements, while editorially urging all other industries to cooperate with NRA, want their business exempt from its responsibilities.

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON

Administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act before the American Federation of Labor annual convention.

The old order is gone forever and by no man's designing. All this has brought benefits, but it has also brought great griefs.

The roaring, clacking, soulless complex of our industry and commerce have become a great and highly active machine of which no individual is more than an integrated part. Each performs a specialized function.

In most cases living income comes as a matter of determination by a power with whom there is no bargaining in any true sense. The individual takes what he gets

REPORT JUDGE MAY RESIGN FOLLOWING BANKRUPT PROBE

CHICAGO — Reports that Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward has sent his resignation to President Roosevelt were current in the United States courthouse early this week.

Judge Woodward, reached by telephone at Freeport, where he is holding court this week, refused to discuss the rumors, either to deny or affirm them.

Sidney Gorham, who on Saturday delivered to a congressional committee Judge Woodward's letter declining an invitation to appear on the witness stand, scouted the report as unbelievable. He said he was sure the judge would have discussed the matter with friends here if he planned to take such a step and doubted that Woodward would ever resign under fire.

Testimony into Chicago's alleged "bankruptcy ring" continued last week before a special committee of the House of Representatives following disclosures that one legal firm, employers of Federal Judge Charles Woodward's son, obtained practically all of the bankruptcy business from Judge Woodward's court.

The judge's son, Harold C. Woodward testified how his salary had increased from \$25 a week in 1926 to \$13,000 a year in 1931 and 1932. He denied he had used his father's name to solicit business.

Other developments in the investigation were:

Testimony of young Woodward that Saul B. Optner, receiver under Judge Woodward for the Medinah Athletic club, took a mortgage and gave the son \$6,000 with which to finish paying for his \$17,500 Riverside home.

Testimony that Loucks, Eckert & Peterson, employers of Judge Woodward's son, received \$225,889 in fees for their services in nine equity cases, while the total attorneys' fees in all the other seventeen equity cases in Judge Woodward's court totaled \$47,901.

Testimony that the Continental Illinois National bank loaned a total of \$140,000 to the receiver of H. O. Stone & Co. under orders of Judge Woodward, and that this money was used in part for the payment of fees to counsel and receiver.

Introduction of evidence that the firm of Loucks, Eckert & Peterson acted as counsel for the receivers in ten bankruptcy cases under Judge Woodward's jurisdiction and that Harold C. Woodward, an employee of the firm, acted as counsel for the trustee in nine of these cases.

Attorney Walter H. Eckert claimed credit for the receivership and bankruptcy business brought to his law firm from Judge Woodward's court, and he himself paid salary increases given to Judge Woodward's son, according to the testimony by Attorney Charles O. Loucks, member of the firm of Loucks, Eckert & Peterson until last Jan. 1.

and is thankful and his separation from the particular ratchet in which he revolves may be a tragedy.

At his doorway there is no longer an open road to high adventure in a new and brighter country, and even if there were such a road his specialization has utterly unfitted him to take it.

On the side of industry the size and complexity of the modern system has become ruthless beyond belief.

As the condition of each great business group has been disclosed here in these public hearings, which have already searched the bulk of industry and commerce, it has become daily more certain that the jungle law of survival by economic mayhem and murder

Please turn to page sixteen

NEWSPAPER CHILD LABOR

Under the heading "Newspapers use carriers to win public support for child labor," the American Federation of Labor has sent the following article to the Midwest Free Press.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Evidence that newspapers are attempting to deluge NRA officials with "canned" protests against the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution and barring of child workers by NRA codes has been received from Louisville, Ky., by the International Typographical Union.

A copy of a letter distributed by newboys of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times shows that efforts are being made to line up newspaper subscribers against prohibition of child labor. The letter, addressed to "Dear Subscriber," sets forth that the signer is a carrier and recites the alleged benefits of working for the Courier-Journal and Times. It continues:

"Reformers are attempting to prohibit through the National Recovery Act and through a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States boys under 18 years of age from being gainfully employed.

"As the carrier boy on your route, I want to ask you to write a note in my behalf and address it to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, Washington, D. C. I am giving you the paper herewith and I will call for the letter and see that it is properly mailed for you. I hope that you will say that you do not consider this work harmful for boys and that you believe that

the training we get is highly beneficial. I will greatly appreciate your doing this for me because I want to continue serving you as your carrier boy."

The activities of the Louisville papers are in line with the pronounced opposition to the Child Labor Amendment of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. At the recent A. F. of L. convention in Washington, W. R. Trotter, delegate from the International Typographical Union, described such opposition as "insidious" and "sinister" and pointed out that editorial and news columns would be utilized to push the propaganda against the amendment.

17.6 Per Cent Gain In Button Factory Labor Last Month

Employment in the Iowa Pearl button industry last month jumped 16.7 per cent higher than September, according to the monthly report of the Iowa Bureau of Labor. This was compared with a general state increase of industrial employment of only 2.5 per cent. The report is made from statements by representative manufacturers of the entire state although not all manufacturers cooperate with the Bureau.

The reporting button factory firms stated 562 workers were employed in September against 656 in October. The increase was mainly confined to men workers, their numbers increasing from 244 in September to 333 in October. Women workers increased from 318 to 323.

STATION XENT SPECIAL EDITION

Look for your copy of this special edition of the Midwest Free Press giving all the details of Norman Baker's gigantic new Radio Station at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, just across the American border. Read Norman Baker's personal story of his fight against the radio trust of the United States which culminated in his victory in completion of XENT.

ADVERTISERS

We suggest you reserve your space as soon as possible for this big edition which will be distributed all over Muscatine and Muscatine county.

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(A Journal for American Thinkers)
Muscatine, Iowa

So They Said

Statements By The Great And Near Great

(Continued from page fifteen) must be amended and no one who have given attention to these astonishing disclosures can doubt this.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Let me cite to you the example of the salesman in a store in a large eastern city who tried to justify the increase in the price of a cotton shirt from \$1.50 to \$2.50 by saying to the customer that it was due to the cotton processing tax. Actually in that shirt there was about one pound of cotton and the processing tax amounted to four and a quarter cents on that pound of cotton.

NRA AND NEWSPAPERS

William Randolph Hearst in a letter to Howard Davis, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

I am, of course, only expressing a personal opinion, but I think that the publishers should give the greatest possible attention to the meddlesome activities of the NRA.

It is interfering in everybody's business to the detriment of the business, and will interfere in our business to our serious detriment if we do not have the conscience and the courage to prevent this interference and this injury.

We might be willing to make sacrifices if we were sacrificing only our own interests.

But we cannot sacrifice our own interests and our own independence without sacrificing the interests of the public, whose welfare it is the duty of the public press to consider first in all ways and at all times.

If the NRA were operating economically for the general good, there might be some argument in its favor.

But it obviously is a handicap and not a help to recovery.

If industry is stimulated to recover or even allowed to recover, it will fulfill in due time all the requirements of the NRA.

But if industry is hampered in the first stages of recovery by increased burdens and added obstacles, the progress and the benefits of economic recovery are merely delayed thereby.

If industry is stimulated to recover or even allowed to recover, it will fulfill in due time all the requirements of the NRA.

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The NRA is simply a program of social betterment, nothing else; and industry can accept and endure this program on a large scale only after it has recovered, not before.

The progressive limitation of the NRA program, eliminating this or that section or excluding this or that class, proves conclusively that the policy is not universally applicable or practicable. As a matter of fact it is universally impracticable, and if persisted in will become universally detrimental.

All the credit for the moderate improvement in conditions is given to the NRA policy by its proponents, and the natural benefits of the farm relief program, the unemployment program, the reflationary program, and the financial aid of government to banking and business are left unconsidered.

As a matter of fact it is these policies that are creating such recovery as we have, and which would create greater recovery if they were not to a degree negated by the detrimental meddling of the NRA.

The "Buy Now" campaign,

which my papers have supported, is also associated with the NRA by the advocates of the NRA, although the "Buy Now" campaign is in no way essentially connected with the NRA, and would operate better without it.

It would seem to me, Mr. Davis, in view of the fact that the NRA is a menace to political rights and constitutional liberties, a danger to American ideas and institutions, a handicap to industrial recovery and a detriment to the public welfare, that the publishers of a free press ought to tolerate it less and expose and oppose it more; and that these publishers ought to be interested in every phase of NRA interference in business, whether or not it affects them personally, as long as it injuriously affects the public which the press and publishers are supposed to serve.

The example of the Kansas City Star and Chicago Daily News is an inspiration.

Surely this is the time when a free press should not only preserve its freedom, but justify by conscientious service and courageous action the independence which the founders of the republic bestowed upon it.

GROCEER PUNISHED FOR TOBACCO SALE ON RELIEF CHECKS

MASON CITY, Ia. — Following an investigation conducted by A. M. Schanke, chairman of the county emergency relief committee, one of the city's grocery stores approved for the purchase of relief supplies.

The merchant had been supplying tobacco and other articles not permitted under government regulations.

Loans To Al Smith Will Be Probed By Senate Committee

WASHINGTON — Senate investigators disclosed today they have evidence of loans by the Chase National bank to Alfred E. Smith and a group of associates in a civic and stock operation in 1929.

The committee has scheduled for today an inquiry pool into a 35 million dollar underwriting pool in Sinclair Consolidated Oil company stock which yielded a profit of more than 12 million dollars.

Associated with Smith in the syndicate, were John J. Raskob, who managed Smith's 1928 presidential campaign, and Arthur Lehman, brother of the governor of New York.

The record did not show what the syndicate was formed to trade in, but indicated Smith and his associates furnished as collateral stock in the County Trust company, of which Smith was chairman.

The evidence submitted to the committee by the Chase bank, members said, also listed Norman H. Davis, American ambassador at large, as participant in a pool for syndicate accounts.

This is the first evidence received by the committee during its long inquiry involving Smith's name, though Raskob and Davis have been mentioned several times. Raskob was disclosed as a participant in a huge pool in Radio corporation stock during the boom days, and Davis was listed as a borrower from J. P. Morgan & Co. and recipient of several blocks of "bargain stock."

NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

(Continued from page one)

corn belt. DES MOINES — Farmers' Holiday Association prepares for more drastic moves to stop movement of farm products to cities until farmer gets higher prices.

Sunday, Nov. 5

SHREWSBURY, N. J. — George R. Johnson, noted serial photographer and explorer, his pilot and five occupants of a house killed when Johnson's plane crashes, firing the residence.

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Texas Guinan, famous night club hostess, dies.

LAWTON, Ia. — Farm strike pickets stop freight train, release eight carloads of livestock to roam over countryside.

Monday, Nov. 6

DES MOINES — Farm strike violence grows! Railway bridge burned near James, Iowa. Governor Herring refuses to send troops to Sioux City area.

CHICAGO — General Hugh Johnson, NRA administrator, says most of those opposing Roosevelt program are "witch doctors."

NEW YORK — General Motors votes regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share plus extra dividends of same amount meaning an additional disbursement of \$11 millions.

Tuesday, Nov. 7

NEW YORK — Tammany Hall takes a licking. Fiorella LaGuardia, fusionist candidate, elected mayor over Joseph V. McKee, Recovery party candidate and Mayor John O. O'Brien, Tammany's choice.

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt discusses possibility of Russian recognition with Maxim Litvinoff, Russ emissary.

WASHINGTON — Prohibition repeal assured with Utah, Pennsylvania and Ohio voting wet to make necessary 36 states favoring repeal of 18th amendment and Kentucky also probable. South and North Carolina vote dry.

Wednesday, Nov. 8

SIoux CITY, Ia. — Farm unrest increases as farmers join strike and anti-strike movements.

DES MOINES — General Johnson tells big audience that if NRA fails agricultural relief will also fail.

CHICAGO — Officials decide World's fair will re-open June 1, 1934.

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt announces plan to spend \$400 million on public works during winter to relieve unemployment.

Business Is Tough! Hospital Will Yank Appendix For Eggs

WOONSOCKET, R. I. — If you're short of cash, but the hens are working as usual, you can have your appendix taken out at Woonsocket hospital. Supt. John C. Gardiner revealed the hospital accepts produce in lieu of cash.

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LESS AND BETTER PHYSICIANS NEEDED IN IOWA, LEGISLATORS REPORT AFTER INVESTIGATION

(Continued from page one)

supply the medical needs of the state, and to replace the annual loss to the medical profession through death, retirement, and removal from the state. Since the number of practicing physicians in the United States also apparently greatly exceeds the need of the country as a whole, there is no reason to fear any unusual loss through migration to other parts of our country, nor to feel any altruistic urge to train physicians for other parts of the country that might be less well supplied. If the number of students in the medical college should be limited so as to provide only such additions to the medical profession as are needed, the quantity of clinical material for the teaching of the lesser number of students could be correspondingly reduced.

"During the year ended June 30, 1932, there were 8,719 patients admitted to the University Hospitals. The average period of hospitalization for these patients during the same time was 17.7 days. The average daily number of patients, therefore, at the hospitals was 492.6, a number which would be considerably in excess of the teaching needs of a College of Medicine large enough to supply the medical needs of Iowa. It therefore follows that some other means must be employed in order to care for the indigent sick of the state than the law as contained in Chapter 199, Code of Iowa, 1931, as presently administered, in order to obviate unnecessary delays and unwarranted expense.

"Less and Better Trained" "Since the need is not for more, but rather for less and better trained physicians, we should be primarily concerned with limitation of the number of students through selection of those best qualified to profit by the training they are to receive, and with better training for those thus selected. It is, therefore, the conclusion of your committee, and it so recommends, that the Legislature authorize the State Board of Education to adopt standards of admittance on a competitive basis to the medical school, which would keep the student body of the College of Medicine within such limits as would produce for the last two years thereof an average of

approximately 75 members for each of said years and would also raise the standard of the type of student which is admitted to and graduated from the College; subject to the same limitations under the existing regulations whereby Iowa citizens are preferred."

Too Many Doctors

"A conservative estimate of the cost to the taxpayers of educating each graduate is \$10,000," A. W. Erskine, secretary of the committee, stated.

"Since the number of physicians in the United States now exceeds the need by at least 25,000, there is no reason to fear any great migration to other parts of the country. Since the need is not for bigger, but better medical schools, and not for more, but fewer and better trained doctors, we cannot see why Iowa should continue to spend almost a quarter million dollars a year merely to satisfy an altruistic urge."

Escorts for indigents being sent to the University hospital are now paid \$3 daily, and the committee recommended this be cut to \$2.

Medical Costs Up

More than \$1,000,000 was spent for medical and hospital care within the counties of the state and total care of the indigent sick is now about \$1,500,000 yearly the committee states in comparison to \$450,000 expended in 1928. The committee frankly mentioned "the present system with all its opportunities for such abuses as now exist."

Bids on Supplies

Taking cognizance of the charges that the University Hospitals' supplies have been excessive, the committee recommended that all purchases of supplies and materials be made upon open competitive bidding.

Strong opposition is expected for the committee's recommendation that "the cost to the county of hospitalization of an indigent shall be a debt due the county from the patient or those legally responsible for his care, and that it be collected if and when it becomes collectible." Opposition to this was based on the theory that it would be an unjustified hardship for indigent patients trying to become self supporting to be forced to pay old bills in their struggle for economic independence.



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